THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1933—VOL. XXVI, NO. 19

** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Waives Industry Control

Pan-Am Nations Back Women

Spain Starts Under Lerroux

Monaco Asks Mississippi Pay

Japan Dons Silk Hat, Tiptoes

California Hails Christmastide

THE Washington Government will change its plan of "partnership" with American industry and business. Neither in fact nor in seeming is the Government to exercise control. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator, announces that hereafter he will have but one agent on code authorities and the agent's sole right will be to approve or veto. He will have no voice in management. The Government will intervene only when the public interest is jeopardized. Thus a huge issue in the recovery program seems due for quick settlement, and industry, labor and consumer win their plea—The Government may help heaps, but it won't try rashly to run the works.

¶ Montevideo sees women's rights win one of the most sweeping triumphs on record. The Pan-American Conference votes to submit to the 21 nations it represents a treaty guaranteeing equal nationality rights and to recommend that all countries grant equal civil and political rights as soon as possible. It also votes to continue the Inter-American Commission of Women, which fought the winning fight. The U. S. delegation refrained from voting, as the Federal Government could not bind the states on certain points—Conservative Latin-American delegates suddenly unite in what for them is a really revolutionary step.

¶ The Pan-American Conference declares for peace in the Chaco, but it must find a way to enforce peace or it fails. Land-locked Bolivia, with 2,000,000 population, has been fighting Paraguay, with 1,000,000 people, for many months. Each side has had 100,000 soldiers and more than 5000 have been killed. The oil-bearing Chaco is a big, snake-infested swamp and the immediate issue is control of the Paraguay River and the sea outlet. The war is regarded as inexcusable—To lift itself in the world's eyes, the Pan-American Conference must stamp out this barbarism.

¶ Spain sees Premier Alejandro Lerroux form a definitely Centrist Cabinet. His hardest fighting will be to keep the Right Wing extremists from forcing sweeping changes in the Left Wing legislation passed by the Cortes. The ban against monastic orders teaching in schools may be lifted soon. Socialists and Roman Catholics promise to support the Republic. The authorities have won wide favor—They utterly quelled the Reds, but showed no vindictiveness.

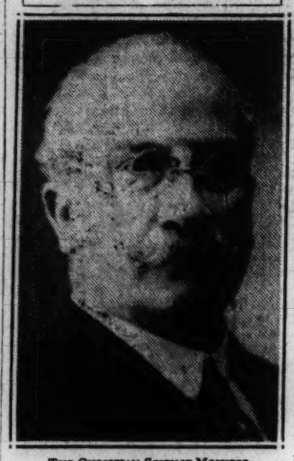
¶ Monaco, principality on the Mediterranean, sues the State of Mississippi in the U. S. Supreme Court to recover on bonds issued 100 years ago. Mississippi started the Planters' Bank in 1831 and the Union Bank in 1833, selling $7,000,000 of bonds mainly in England and Holland. An amendment to the Mississippi Constitution in 1875 forbade redemption. For three generations European bondholders have cried "Shame!" at Mississippi. Now Monaco, a state, exercises its right to sue—The debt, if it is owed, or the "shame," if it is not, should be liquidated at last.

¶ Japanese Government officials cancel all year-end excursions away from the capital. Tokyo and other cities quietly prepare the paraphernalia for national rejoicing. All officials having even a remote connection with the Palace don silk hats, cutaway coats, striped trousers. Whenever an attendant of the royal household appears his face and manner are studied for news. Thousands wait at a respectful distance and utter very few words except those of the national prayer—"May the august expected one be a boy."

¶ Philadelphia sees a convention of opponents of the St. Lawrence waterway treaty plan a campaign to defeat its ratification. Mayor J. Hampton Moore heads the protest of Atlantic seaboard cities which contend that the U. S. Government has no right to use funds for this purpose at present. But the real issue comes closer home—The seaboard is fighting to hold shipping it fears it may lose.

¶ California bedecks its 800 miles of alluring length for Christmas. Hollywood goes in for metal, gayly painted trees lining an avenue along which sleds flit on artificial snow. Los Angeles is resplendent. Fresno lights its mile and a half of living trees topped with shining crosses. San Jose's famous Alameda shines by day, glitters by night. San Francisco has Judean shepherds watching beside flocks in Golden Gate Park. Santa Rosa lights Luther Burbank's towering cedar of Lebanon. California strangely links the world to the first Christmas—Of all living things, only the California Big Trees saw the Star that shone on Bethlehem.

Begins Hopefully



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Fuen Carral, Madrid

Alejandro Lerroux

Recently Appointed Premier of Spain.

Vatican Orders Full Support Of Lerroux Cabinet

New Premier of Spain Expected to Lift Ban on Monastic Orders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MADRID, Dec. 18—Lifting the ban against the right of monastic orders to teach is expected to be one of the early acts of the new Government under Premier Alejandro Lerroux which was formed this weekend. The success of the new Administration is regarded as depending in large measure on whether Premier Lerroux can sidetrack attempts by Right Wing extremists to force sweeping modifications of the progressive Left Wing Republican legislation enacted by the former Cortes.

The Lerroux Cabinet is definitely Centrist. It consists mainly of Radicals with three ministers whose political affiliations are uncertain and one, Señor Melquiades Alvarez, who was a Liberal Minister under the monarchy and is now a Progressive Republican.

The latter in a statement which is widely quoted here has declared the Spanish Republic can now in two months gain the support of "Rightists" who have been disaffected by the change in régime. In France, he added, this took several years.

Most observers consider the new Cabinet takes office under happier auspices than anyone could have expected after events of the past two weeks. The "Red" rebellion has completely failed. The ring leaders, a doctor and six cultured accomplices, were at last discovered at Saragossa and are now in jail.

Moreover, the President's consultations with political leaders Satur-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Johnson Plans To Revise NRA Code Control

Labor and Consumers' Both Dissatisfied With Present Authority Scheme

Would Free Industry

General Thinks It a Bit Dangerous to Take Full Responsibility for the Future

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 — The Administration was today preparing significant changes in the plan of Government "partnership" with American business and industry under the NRA. They involve a definite recession in the extent of Government intervention and establishment of a boundary beyond which Government agents will not be authorized to go.

Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson indicated the new policy in rough outline late yesterday and was today engaged in working out details. He hopes to present it to the President within the next two or three days and put the changes into operation immediately.

The plan is to strictly limit Government representatives on code authorities to the exercise of the veto power and to deprive them of any voice in the actual conduct of business or industry. Their authority will permit them to act only in a case where the public interest is involved. Business and industry will be left in complete charge of their own affairs just so long as their conduct of those affairs does not violate the letter or spirit of the new economic order established by the National Recovery Act.

Encouraging

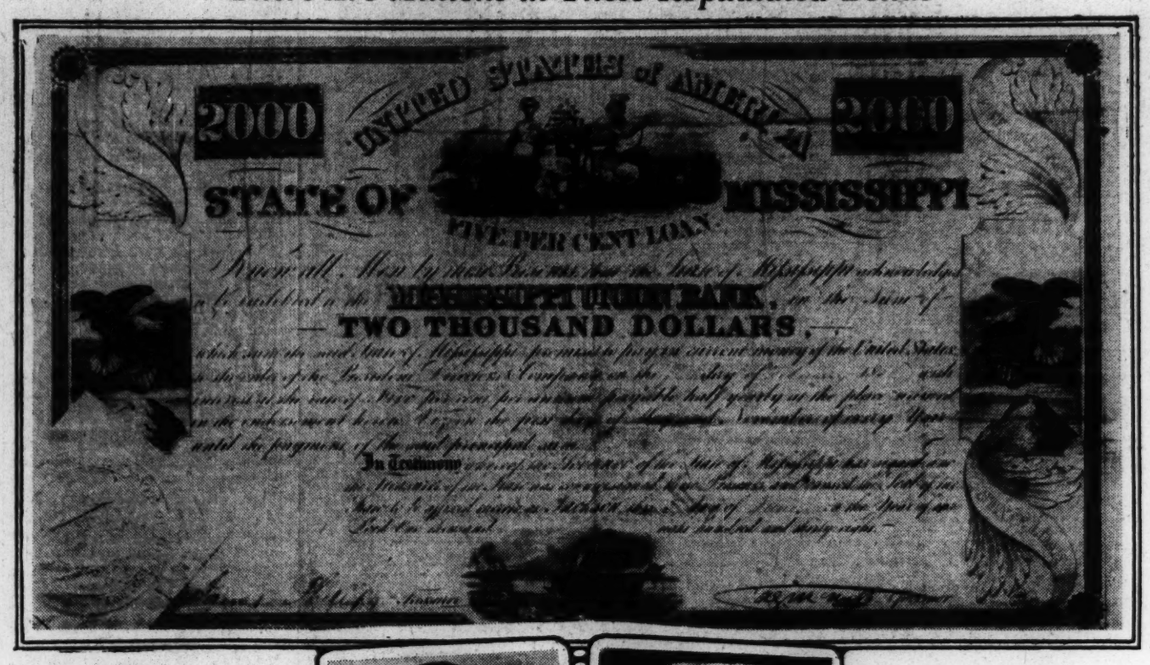
Meanwhile the NRA was greatly encouraged by a lumber industry report indorsing organization under the Recovery Act. Satisfaction of the fourth largest industry in the country was predicated on benefits "already apparent to labor, employers and the country at large."

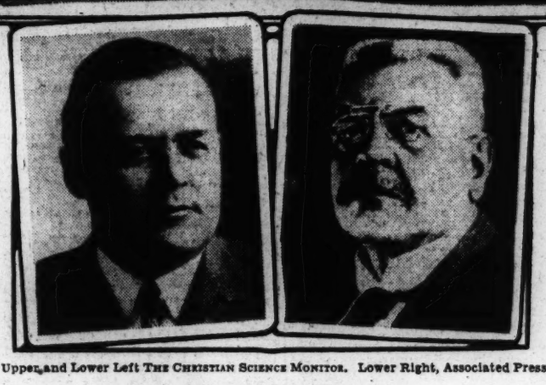
Another important NRA development over the week-end was the announcement that the automobile code, due to expire Dec. 31, will be extended at the request of the industry for another nine months.

Roughly speaking, the new partnership plan means that General Johnson will draw a sharp line between Government control and Government conduct of business and industry. His agents sitting on the code authorities of each industry will be strictly limited to the exercise of control. They will, in effect, hold each industry on a leash with power to prevent the industry from moving outside the radius of the leash. But within that radius, indus-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

There Are Millions in These Repudiated Bonds





Upper and Lower Left THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Lower Right, Associated Press

Actors and the Stage

Top—One of the Bank Bonds Issued By Mississippi in 1838. Bottom, Left to Right—Sennett Conner, Governor of Mississippi. Louis II, Prince of Monaco.

Lakes Waterway Opponents Rally To Block Treaty

Assert St. Lawrence Plan Detrimental to American Interests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18—Resolutions from Portland, Maine, to Florida and the Gulf of Mexico were presented at a "united front" conference of opponents of the St. Lawrence treaty here today in a determined effort to defeat ratification of the pact.

More than 400 representatives of commercial, marine and civic organizations met here on call of the St. Lawrence Deep Waterway Association, headed by Mayor J. Hampton Moore of Philadelphia, and declared the St. Lawrence treaty a menace to normal American commercial progress, and that it must be halted.

Lists of projects were presented for which federal construction has long been denied, including the Cape Cod Canal enlargement, the Delaware-Raritan ship canal, to shorten steaming time between Atlantic coastal ports; the Florida ship canal, to save mariners 1000 miles of voyaging around the Florida peninsula; the New York barge canal enlargement, already recommended by army engineers and by the Texas intercoastal association.

Mr. Frank S. Davis, of the Boston port authority; Mr. Philip C. Wentworth, of the Providence division, New England Council, and others from New England declared the St. Lawrence project would divert money from this country needed for employment relief, and if effective as a seaway, would divert trade from American ports, causing further damage to the economic structure.

Resolutions were presented from 200 commercial and civic organizations, including the Cleveland (Ohio) Chamber of Commerce, which saw in the treaty the wiping out of American Great Lakes trade and an influx of cheap foreign coal and ores to the detriment of these American industries.

Others opposing the treaty were Mississippi Valley Association, Illinois State Chamber of Commerce, Ohio Improvement Association, and the State of Texas.

Monaco Presses Suit on Bonds Of Mississippi Long Defaulted

Small Mediterranean Principality Is Used as Medium for Old World Holders of 100-Year-Old Bank Securities

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—It is a far cry from Monte Carlo to Jackson, Miss., but the Principality of Monaco has suddenly been discovered to have a 100-year claim on the Mississippians, which it intends to ventilate in the Supreme Court of the United States. Today, the pocket-state on the shores of the Mediterranean presented an application to the United States Supreme Court for leave to bring an action for judgment for principal and interest on $100,000 worth of bonds which were issued by the American state in the thirties and which were repudiated by the extraordinary procedure of a constitutional amendment in 1875.

By a coincidence, notice of the application, issued by the consulate-general of Monaco in New York, came almost on the date when the war debtors of the United States either allowed their December installments to lapse or made only token payments upon them.

Mississippi bonds, the total principal of which now outstanding is nearly $7,000,000, have been handed down by three generations of the most distinguished families in Europe. Ex-King Alfonso is reputed to be among the holders. Many of the county families in England have some. When Mississippi defaulted, some of them felt the loss of interest very keenly.

More Fact Than Poetry

William Wordsworth, Poet Laureate, took up his eloquent pen in their behalf. The intervention was not entirely altruistic, as the Wordsworth family was numbered among the bondholders, and the famous poet was trying to recoup the family fortune as well as making an effort to right what he felt to be a general injury. Writing to a brother of S. S. Prentiss, the famous orator

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Broad Road Safety Drive in State to Give Work to 1000 Persons

Forces for a war on automobile accidents in Massachusetts will mobilize in Boston tomorrow to begin one of the greatest campaigns on highway safety ever to be conducted in the United States.

Under the generalship of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, several hundred men will start a day and night check at various points throughout the State where there have been numerous automobile collisions.

The survey, approved as a project coming under the Civil Works Administration, will provide work for more than 1000 men and women. This group will include engineers, statistical workers, draftsmen, clerks and stenographers. Headquarters for the campaign have been set up at the State Public Works Building on Nashua Street.

The campaign will be directed by Col. Robert C. Eddy of M. I. T. Its object is to get at the bottom of the real causes of accidents, which when found will be taken into the laboratory and analyzed for means of elimination. When the exhaustive study is completed, recommendations probably will be submitted to the Legislature in an effort to make Massachusetts the model highway safety State in the Union.

Lindberghs Land At Charleston On Hop to New York

Leave Miami on Last Lap of 28,000-Mile Tour to Four Continents

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 18 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, en route from Miami to New York, landed at the Charleston Navy Yard today at 2:18 p. m.

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 18 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh took off for New York at 9:48 a. m., (E. S. T.) today on the last leg of their 28,000-mile tour which carried them across the Atlantic twice.

Only about 10 hours' flying time separated the Colonel and his wife from their small son, Jon, whom they have not seen in five months.

They arose early, had breakfast at Miami Beach, and motored to the airport. Just before leaving, the Lindberghs talked for a short time with Mr. Jefferson Caffrey, President Roosevelt's personal representative to Cuba, who took a regular passenger plane for Cuba around 9 a. m.

A shout went up from the small crowd gathered at the airport as the Lindberghs entered their plane.

Lindberghs End Flight As Casually as If On Short 'Practice' Hop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 18—Back to their native land after completing a 28,000-mile flight across the north and south Atlantic and to a score or more of out-of-the-way places both sides of the equator during the last five months, Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh set down their faithful red-and-black seaplane on the calm waters of Biscayne Bay Saturday as unostentatiously as if they had been out merely for a morning hop.

Strict commands had been radioed ahead that there should be no official welcome and that newspaper people must be kept in abeyancy if the famous couple landed in Miami, and the request was carried out. But flying newsreel camera men had not been reckoned with. As the Lindbergh plane circled the bay and prepared to alight, two camera planes darted after it. Then ensued a lively air race for the next half hour as Colonel Lindbergh mounted and zoomed, circled and dived in a vain attempt to evade the pursuing camera men.

Evidently having "shot" the Lindberghs to their satisfaction, the pursuers departed and the famous plane landed some 500 feet off shore and taxied up to the landing barge.

As the Colonel hopped out of the forward cockpit, a polite applause was heard from the crowd that had by this time gathered on shore, and somebody shouted through a megaphone, "Well done, Colonel." But the Colonel was too busy examining a pontoon to notice.

Then Mrs. Lindbergh, in a white helmet, brown jacket and tan jodhpurs, jumped down from her rear seat and smiled happily as her husband shook hands with the landing crew and the two Pan-American officials, which comprised the conservative welcoming party.

Even celebrities must pass Uncle Sam's customs officials, and when the officer went to look at the plane, Colonel Lindbergh, who seemed in very good humor now, laughingly pushed him into the compartment that holds the baggage. Their only luggage appeared to be a canvas sack which the Colonel opened and stuffed in a few bright-colored garments. The onlookers wondered how Anne's evening gowns look when she unpacks them.

On all these remarkable flights Mrs. Lindbergh has been the radio operator, keeping in constant touch with Miami all the way across the Atlantic from Africa by means of the little 72-pound radio which was made here in Miami just for this flight.

This exploratory flying was done for the purpose of securing important technical data relative to an exhaustive study being made by Pan-American Airways of possible transatlantic air routes. It was Lindbergh's purpose to secure definite data of flying conditions over different sections of the Atlantic.

Spinach and Gold Dust

★ ★ ★

President Knows Something Of Both and About People

★ ★ ★

An Intimate Message From Washington

1287 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

Spinach. Just spinach.

That's how the President of the United States referred to another set of altogether too zealous rumors that he was considering immediate stabilization of the American dollar in conjunction with the British pound; it was a couple of days ago, and well over 100 American and foreign newspaper correspondents were eagerly listening to him.

Often Full of Grit

I doubt if very many of us objected to the application of this well-known vegetarian term to the subject in question; in retrospect and in cold type the phrase may lack austerity. There may even be people to whom the word "spinach" on the lips of the President of the United States indicates flippancy and lack of dignity. But I have heard the most dignified of recent British Prime Ministers publicly describe current rumors as "eye-wash," and the expressive term "tripe" has fallen in my hearing from the lips of a Tory Cabinet Minister.

Therefore if we have a real respect for richness of speech, I think we can allow Mr. Roosevelt his "spinach," and even congratulate him on a vocabulary which conveys his meaning so exactly to his hearers.

But this little episode reveals something far more fundamental It serves as an introduction to the whole atmosphere of intimacy, of friendliness, of informality which today is a positive instrument of government in Washington. It is not a side issue; this informality is being used day in and day out by President Roosevelt and his Administration to do their job in hand. It is a particularly apt instrument because that job, beginning March 4, was I think to a very great extent simply that of putting new heart into the American people.

In his inaugural Mr. Roosevelt said "fear is the enemy," and behind that statement lies a whole philosophy of government, of business recovery, of public affairs in a world which seemed increasingly to be becoming hardened, materialistic, de-humanized. In short, one way to destroy fear, it was decided, was to establish an intimate, warm, and human link between the people and their government.

Catching Flies With Molasses

Not a day goes by in Washington when we cannot observe the workings and results of this confidential and friendly method on the morale of the American people. The whole Roosevelt family and many of their ancestors fit naturally into this task of bringing the Government close to every citizen and rendering it understandable and human. Sometimes, it has seemed that the job was being overdone. Fortunately, in the most flagrant instances,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Gran Chaco War Challenges Pan-American Peace Efforts

By Hubert C. Herring

Executive Director of the Committee on Cultural Relations With Latin America, Inc.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uru.—The war in the Chaco between Bolivia and Paraguay is not on the agenda of the seventh Pan-American Conference, but it sticks like a burr in the side of everyone here. The Chaco is a stone's throw, relatively speaking, from the marble and gold Legislative Palace in which the delegates of 20 American states meet. No matter how rotund and impressive the speeches may be, no matter how endless and fatiguing the grinding of parliamentary machinery, there is no one who does not know that all will end in sound and fury if some way is not found to bring these warring nations to accept the calm counsels of arbitration.

The Chaco is a test of all this highly pretentious Pan-Americanism which the nations assembled to celebrate. Tall talk about the spiritual hegemony of the Americas will fool no one. If there is not sufficient moral power in Pan-Americanism to stop one forlorn and suicidal war the conference might as well adjourn sine die. The delegates of 20 nations seem to understand this, and in that understanding there is solid ground for faith.

The question of the Chaco has been on the edges of the discussion ever since the conference opened. Suddenly it was thrust into the center of attention. The delegates filed into the senate chamber. There was the usual droning of the minutes of the previous session, the usual debate on some detail of the record, and then came the proposal from the Peruvian delegation that a committee be appointed to study the Chaco and to consider steps for resolving the dispute. The delegations of Bolivia and Paraguay sat facing each other.

The chairman of the Bolivian delegation arose, "Mr. President," he said, "we wish to thank you . . . and to say that not only is it the wish of the nations of the Americas that all steps be taken to end the war, it is the wish also of the Government of Bolivia." Scarcely had the ap-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

Even Old South's Vane Can't Get Away With Jazzing 'Pure' Boston Weather

Something happened to the weather in Boston the other day.

A crackling nor'easter appeared to be storming in from the warm Gulf Stream to the southward of Nantucket. Then a gentle sou'wester appeared to be fanning past the cold granite nose of Cape Ann to the eastward to greet the city with a temperate touch.

Bostonians who take their meteorological reckoning from the vane on the Old South Meeting House steeple (and what real Bostonians have not done so in more than two centuries?) gazed in confusion at the signs of the sky.

With the weather suddenly manifesting gyrations of the sort induced by a tin can on a pup's tail, it appeared to be merely a matter of time and seasons before Boston diarists would be recording the arrival of a January thaw from the direction of Hudson Bay or a refreshing sea turn from the region of the corn belt.

Here was a pampero of paradoxes. Beacon Hill dwellers, according to rumors, proposed sending an SOS to their itinerant neighbor, Admiral Byrd, en route to the Antarctic ice cap to solve the mystery. Then a timely discovery forestalled the call.

Citizens who regard the Old South spire as the hub of the meteorological universe fetched up with astonishment at the startling disclosure of a North End newsie that—"the Old Sout' vane's gone haywire."

Meeting house officials may send for the janitor to bring back the reasonable uncertainty which is Boston weather.

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Things Present

Read about a man whose business is saying "No." Editorial page.
An instructive new feature, "Facts About the Bible," makes its début on the Daily Features page today.
Waddles pays us another visit on the Children's page.

And Things to Come

Tuesday brings the Progress in Education page, Home Building and Gardening pages, and more Vocations.

Prosecutors' Office Key To Quick Relief

Reforms There Hold Best Possibilities to Improve Criminal Justice

Hardest to Obtain

More Power Than Judges, Was Challenging Declaration of Wickersham Report

Recognizing the tremendous power in the hands of the prosecuting officers in American courts, early reforms in this important office are urged as the one step which would bring the speediest improvement in administering criminal justice.

Senator Royal S. Copeland, chairman of the congressional committee which has been studying the crime situation, Saturday outlined to President Roosevelt the program it has prepared, embracing some 60 measures, including a tightening up in the use of alibi defense.

Failure of juries to do their duty is undermining the confidence of the public in the jury system, County Judge James F. Brereton told a jury at Troy, N. Y., when it failed to convict in a homicide case after 29 hours' deliberation.

At Chicago today plans were announced for a nation-wide hunt for a gang of kidnapers, with the people of all the 48 states taking part.

A call was issued yesterday by the chairman of the Chicago Crime Commission asking the states, in cooperation with the Federal Government to liberalize extradition in order to speed action against criminals.

By Richard L. Strout

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—Probably the single step that would produce the quickest improvement in the administration of criminal justice in America is reform of the prosecutor's office, but it is a reform that will be among the hardest to secure.

This is partly because the vital rôle of the prosecutor in fighting crime has never been dinned into the ears of the average American, and partly because the public still puts its hope for legal reform almost exclusively in short-cuts in procedure, elimination of specific instances of technicality and red tape.

Better lawyers, better judges, better prosecutors are frequently omitted in discussing better justice, but these are fundamentally the ones who decide whether or not it shall exist.

The powerful position held by the prosecutor in every big municipality in America, is still practically unknown, despite the declaration of the Wickersham report that "in every way he has much more power over the administration of criminal justice than judges, with much less public appreciation of his power."

Challenging Declaration

Add to the foregoing the challenging declaration that a vast majority of criminal cases never go to trial anyway, but are settled by the prosecutor in the exercise of his enormous discretion, and then consider that in the recent New York election, when Tammany was defeated on every front by a popular revolution of indignant citizens, it succeeded in electing just one major official—Mr. William C. Dodge, District Attorney, the prosecuting officer. The amazing nature of this victory under the circumstances shows at once in a specific instance the importance attached to the office by the professional politician, and the corresponding indifference to it by the voter.

By a historical development of American criminal courts, power has gradually been taken away from the judge and given to the prosecutor and his assistants. There is no such situation in England, or other English-speaking lands. Above all, a sort of fairy-wand has been put in the hands of the United States prosecutor in his power of "nolle prosequi"; which merely means his right to pick and choose what cases to prosecute, and what cases to dismiss for lack of evidence. A dominating rôle is thus given the prosecutor, and his organization. Lest the above seem to be exaggerated, one might quote the observation of the conservation National Commission on Law Observance.

Disposing Without Trial

"In practice in most of our large cities it (the nolle prosequi) is a mode of disposing of criminal cases without trial and without review, on grounds nowhere recorded and quite unascertainable.

"When the number of prosecutions instituted each year has become enormous and beyond the possibilities of proper trial, the power of nolle prosequi, as a means of selecting those to be tried, makes the prosecutor the real arbiter of what laws shall be enforced and against whom, while the attention of the public is drawn rather to the small percentage of offenders who go through the courts."

According to the testimony of the Wickersham commission, then, the new Tammany District Attorney in New York is "the real arbiter of what laws shall be enforced, and against whom." Is it any wonder that Tammany concentrated all its efforts in the last election to retain this single post, or that it is, next to the Mayor, and the fiscal authority, the most coveted objective in

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

Arrest of O'Duffy Tests Blue Shirts' Color and Texture

General's Lively Dashes in County Mayo Take On Gilbertian Tinge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DUBLIN, Dec. 18 — Even the famous Gilbert and Sullivan never invented a more typically Gilbertian, though this time serious, situation than the one which unrolled in Westport, County Mayo, yesterday, when Gen. Eoin O'Duffy, leader of the parliamentary opposition, was arrested for trying to make a speech in the blue shirt uniform of an organization which has ceased to exist.

While the affair had its humorous and good-humored side despite the grave political repercussions which are expected, General O'Duffy arrived on the outskirts of the town in an automobile to find the way blocked by police, who told him they had orders to prevent his proceeding.

Remarking that he intended to get to Westport if he had to wait a week, General O'Duffy turned his car around. Then while the police were busy with a party of his supporters on horseback, the General himself slipped from the car, ran across some fields and made his way into town by another road.

Rival Shouts Fill the Air

There again he found the way blocked by police, while soldiers with tear gas bombs in their hands and wearing gas masks patrolled the streets. Once again the enthusiasm of his followers got the General to the platform amid rival shouts "Up O'Duffy" and "Down Blue Shirts."

There he had only time to cry out: "People of Ireland, I came here to address you. I've been arrested. I am wearing my blue shirt and our cause will go on. Be calm. We shall win through. I may be in prison."

Then as General O'Duffy shook hands with as many as he could the police surged forward and once more carried their former chief under arrest to the police barracks.

Few Casualties Reported

Despite considerable excitement and wildly galloping horses, only minor injuries were reported.

The Government's action arouses mixed feelings. The extremer section of his followers are jubilant. Opponents ask why doesn't the Government arrest leaders of the Irish Republican Army who have broken the law at least as flagrantly as has General O'Duffy.

Others point out that since the blue shirt organization, known as the Young Ireland Association has been dissolved following the Government's recent banning of this organization and since its successor, the League of Youth, has not officially come into existence, the blue shirt is no longer a uniform and there ought to be no legal penalty for wearing one. To which the reply is, if the blue shirt no longer has any political significance why parade it in public as though it had?

De Valera to Preserve Order

Mr. Eamon de Valera's attitude was outlined in a speech at Tralee yesterday when he said: "Either we are going to have a democracy or there is going to be a dictatorship, in which case factions which can get the strongest support and the most weapons at their disposal are going to be on top."

It is understood that he meant to hint that General O'Duffy is allied with England, which, of course, the O'Duffyites strenuously deny. Mr. de Valera further pledged the "Republican Government" to use all the forces at its command to see that order is kept. He further promises that if he thought he could not maintain order he "would give way to those who could."

The next step is awaited with much interest. Many observers think the government had very little to gain by arresting General O'Duffy and still less by making a martyr of him. They expect the outcome of yesterday's happenings to lead to increased solidarity of the anti-government forces.

Fliers Reach Nogales

NOGALES, Ariz., Dec 18 (AP)—Mrs. E. A. Guggenheim, piloted by Russell W. Thaw, son of Harry K. Thaw, arrived at the Nogales international airport Dec. 15 on the first lap of their flight from Phoenix, Ariz., to South America.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Greetings

With the old year drawing to a close, we are glad to take this opportunity of expressing our thanks and best wishes for the New Year to the many Monitor readers who have stopped here when in New York. Likewise, greetings and an advance assurance of satisfaction to all new guests.

Room with private bath $3, $3.50, $4
2 room suites begin at $6

If an extended visit in town is necessary avoid unnecessary expense by taking advantage of our low weekly and monthly rates.

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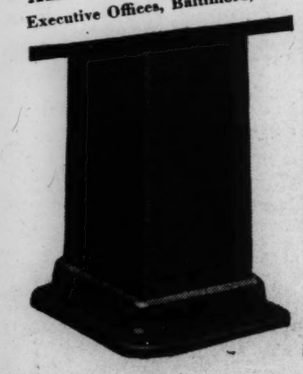

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The Editor's Puzzle

200

"After laying in the trench all night," said the soldier, "we were nearly frozen, but early able to make the assault. But nothing stopped our advance and selves to the task, the terrified enemy fled in disorder. Forced to the rear."

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

Where Deflation Is Needed

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Spinach and Gold Dust

* * *

President Knows Something Of Both and About People

* * *

(Continued from Page 1)

the Roosevelts have drawn back in time.

There are still somewhat irritating manifestations of this direct approach to the "Forgotten Man and Woman"—at least, they are irritating to those of us who must watch them professionally day in and day out, but I am not sure they are so irritating to citizens up and down the country. Some of us may not like this broadcast or that syndicated article, but there is evidence that the people do like them.

How interesting it is that a warm, glowing, and surprisingly unaffected human touch has been made a positive force of government. It is clearly the strongest weapon in the Roosevelt armory. The President leans on popular support in every crisis, and he counts on his genius for human relationships to get over many hard places in Washington itself.

Mrs. President Helps

So striking are all the phenomena, so novel the President's informality, so sensational Mrs. Roosevelt's activities, so fascinating and unique in the contemporary world, that one is tempted to declare that here is something new. And in its precise manifestations, the Roosevelt system is certainly new. It is also old. Monarchs and Presidents have been popular and beloved for their human traits since governments began.

The most famous instance of the informal method in an American crisis is the homely humor and rugged directness of Abraham Lincoln. Of course Roosevelt and Lincoln are poles apart except that each dealt with individuals with somewhat the same warm touch.

Let us list a few of the astounding phenomena which make up this new method of government:

First is Mr. Roosevelt's own personality. Glowing, eager, alert well-informed, facile, with a singularly useful memory, cosmopolitan, unaffected, dripping with charm, he gets along with everybody up to a point. As far as public and semipublic contacts go, he is ideally equipped. That is all this article is concerned with.

The other side of the picture has little to do with public relations, but concerns inside dealings—chiefly with scornful men who want "yes or no," and to whom charm means nothing. They have a different story to tell.

For He's a Jolly Good —

But the President's gifts—which combine into an innate skill in publicity that has never been excelled—are also rendered genuine and effective by honest instincts of good-will and good-humor. Mr. Roosevelt simply has an awfully good time. His unrestrained and delightful laugh—accompanied by a boyishly tossed-back head—rings out in the White House all day long.

He calls everybody by his or her first name. He generally delights the newspaper correspondents. Congressmen leave the executive offices under his spell. And the nation knows very well the enormous effect of his radio speeches. That "bedside manner" from the White House Oval Room is perhaps the most masterly single detail.

Then there is Mrs. Roosevelt. A woman of outstanding ability, enormous energy, quick comprehension, absolutely unaffected, she has a share in the government that few suspect, despite all the well-known evidences.

On Saturday, clad in her favorite blue tweeds, her scottie dog Meggie tugging at its leash, she came tramping out through the executive offices and past the press room, accompanied by an ex-newspaper woman crony. Mrs. Roosevelt stopped to talk with press friends—an unheard-of act in the history of "First Ladies." And once a week she has all the newspaper women of Washington in to the family quarters of the White House for a press conference. This is all spontaneous, incredible though it may seem. The details of such contacts could fill volumes. And what a tie they find with the people!

Quite a Family Affair

Then there are the Roosevelt sons and Mrs. Anna Dall, and the grandchildren, and the invariable Sunday-night scrambled-eggs cooked by Mrs. Roosevelt for "F. D. R." and anybody else who happens to be around, and the annual Christmas eve rite when Mr. Roosevelt reads Dickens's "Christmas Carol," and the daily tea-time gathering of friends, neighbors, and acquaintances, and the President's late breakfasts in bed, and his still later midnight pow-wows with important house guests. There are a thousand other instances.

One revealing final detail is the White House mail. Last Tuesday they brought in 11,000 letters addressed to the President. The daily average is well above 6000. The number has been shooting up ever since Mr. Roosevelt's invitation to every hard-pressed farmer or home-owner to appeal to him especially for mortgage protection. Scores of thousands of telegrams and letters continue to pyramid from such individuals. The Farm Credit Administration is acting on every single case, in the President's name.

Think of 11,000 letters in one single otherwise ordinary day. It reveals a simply staggering partnership between the President and the people. The radio, in a way newspapers never did, has carried the Chief Executive to every hearth. And the people respond. Your political scientist, your analyst of public opinion has to sit back and whistle breathlessly in the face of such phenomena.

Eleven thousand letters a day! It's new in world history. And the Roosevelt human touch has done it. The most intricate, in some ways the most responsive, instrument in the world is in the President's hands. We are all waiting; it is not too much to say that we are prayerfully waiting, for ultimate results.

The Monitor Bureau

Erwin D. Canham

Maine to Re-Try Repeal Before Court of Voters

AUGUSTA, Maine., Dec. 18 (AP)—The Legislature enacted a proposal Saturday to resubmit Maine's 48-year-old constitutional prohibition.

The Act goes to Gov. Louis J. Brann for his signature. The Governor is an advocate of resubmission. The electorate would vote on repeal in September, 1934.

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Prosecutors' Office Key to Quick Relief

(Continued from Page 1)

any municipal political machine's struggle for power, all over the country?

Somebody has to exercise authority in a court of justice and if the judge does not, the prosecuting attorney will; what reformers want to make clear is merely that such a condition exists in the criminal law courts of the states at present today. In the Federal Courts the judges have greater power, and the prosecutors as a general rule are not so closely in the grip of politics.

A vast number of cases on the criminal dockets in big American cities never come to trial, simply because the district attorney or other prosecuting officer dismisses them. In many cases a sort of bargain counter exists when dockets are congested, by which the accused plead guilty to lesser offenses than those for which they are arrested, thereby trading their power to fight the suit for a minor penalty. This has been particularly true of dry law cases.

"No-Billed" Cases

In the year 1925, for example, 30 per cent of all criminal cases in New York City were "no-billed," or similarly dismissed by action of the prosecutor; while in the same year, in the whole of England, only 1 per cent of the cases were so no-billed! In Chicago, in the year following, the number of dismissals by such means reached 47 per cent of the whole! These extraordinary figures reveal a situation that is well known to every writer on criminal justice, but whose importance has never yet been forced into the consciousness of the public.

The need for reform in the prosecutor's office is self-evident, and yet this may be the last room in the halls of justice in which the reformer enters, largely because a housecleaning here depends on so many correlated and outside factors. The recent election of a Tammany district attorney in the midst of an anti-Tammany landslide shows how bitterly the post will be defended in every big city political organization. Again, a shakeup in the prosecutor's office runs counter to the popular belief that there is some simple short cut to improved justice by eliminating "technicalities."

Reform Advocated

Here are some of the reform recommendations of the Wickersham report on the subject:

Better provision for the selection and tenure of prosecutors in the States, and especially for the organization, personnel, tenure and compensation of the staff of the prosecutor's office.

Such an organization of the legal profession in each state as shall insure competency, character and discipline among those who are engaged in the criminal courts.

A systematized control of prosecutions in each state under a director of public prosecutions or some equivalent official with secure tenure and concentrated and defined responsibility.

Crawford Sentenced

LEESBURG, Va., Dec. 18 (AP)—A sentence of life imprisonment was imposed Dec. 16 on George Crawford, Negro, for murdering Mrs. Agnes Boeing Ilsley, prominent Middleburg, Va., sportwoman.

Crawford was arrested in Massachusetts last spring and fought extradition. The late Federal Judge James A. Lowell of Boston granted him freedom through a writ of habeas corpus. His decision was reversed by the Federal Court of Appeals and in October the Supreme Court refused to review it.

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Johnson Plans To Revise NRA Code Control

(Continued from Page 1)

try will be entirely self-governing and free from interference.

Although it was not intended originally that government interference in business and industry should extend beyond sufficient control to protect the public interest, General Johnson has gradually come to the conclusion that the present set-up leaves a loophole whereby government agents might gradually extend their functions until they were running the country's business.

Simultaneously he came to another conclusion that the Government does not want this to happen because it would make the Government responsible for the success or failure of any individual industrial unit.

Public Protection Assured

His remedy is to change the set-up of code authorities. Instead of having two or three Government representatives as is now provided in many codes there will be only one. And the authority of that one representative will be limited to the exercise of veto power, and nothing more. By this means the General believes adequate protection of the public interest can be combined with a minimum of interference.

The solution was evolved out of repeated demands from both Labor and Consumers' groups for representation on all code authorities. Continued resistance to Labor's demand has resulted in growing friction necessitating a prompt solution. Consumers' groups at last became vocal last week and burst out in complaints against the manner in which the consumer interest was being ignored by the NRA.

To both, General Johnson has long returned the answer that they were asking for something contrary to their own interest. He told Labor that representation on code authorities would make them responsible for profits and losses and deprive them of their prior claim on gross income. He insisted that the Government representative would look after their interests.

The next logical step was recognition that the Government is no more desirous of becoming responsible for the success or failure of business than is Labor. Hence all responsible representation is abolished. Labor and the consumers can scarcely ask for more than the Government has. They will, however, appoint advisers to the NRA member of each code authority.

Dry Tradition Upheld By Philadelphia Hotel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — The Robert Morris Hotel here will continue a long family tradition and remain dry under repeal, according to a recent announcement by Mr. Rutherford W. Jennings, manager.

Mr. Jennings is the son of Mr. Ryerson W. Jennings, and was associated with his father at the Little Hotel Wilmot, which for many years did business on South Penn Square. "It was the policy of the Little Hotel Wilmot," Mr. Jennings says, "not to sell liquor, even in preprohibition times, and the same policy will be continued at the Robert Morris."

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If you are still undecided as to what to give—visit
Rhode Island's Most Beautiful Gift Shop
—and you will find the answer right before your eyes.
Take escalator to the Second Floor, to the section usually occupied by the Millinery Salon.

As a Gift Picker for Junior Dad's Good Chooser for Himself

Mr. and Mrs. Jones during their usual evening conference decided that Junior was to accompany his father on a trip through the toy department of a large store. His father was to watch closely to see which of the displayed articles he was most enthusiastic about.

The next day found the two of them ascending in an elevator. They got out at Toyland and started down the nearest aisle.

"Look, dad. Aren't those swell sleds? I'll bet they've got speed!"

"Uh huh. I suppose they have. Say! Look at that train layout! Let's go over there. Whew! There's at least 100 feet of track. Watch the train go into that tunnel. See the signal go up? There it comes out. Now the signal drops. Listen to the bell over at that crossing, and did you see the gate drop across the road?

"See there, Junior? It's stopping at the station. That's a real outfit. You children are lucky. We didn't have things like that when I was your age."

"Say, dad, there are some dandy skates over there. Let's go over and look at them."

"Well, all right if you want to. Here, we can cross over this aisle. Oh, oh! Look at these tool sets. Look here, Junior. Say! Did you ever see anything like this before. They've got everything. Work bench, hammers, saws, planes, mallets, screwdrivers, chisels, files, braces with bits. Why they even have miter boxes and levels. Think of all the things we could make with a set like that.

"Let's see, what were we headed for? Oh, yes, those skates. Well, here they are. I don't see anything to shout about."

"Well I do. Look at that pair of hockeys with the brown shoes. See how long the blades are? Those are longer than Bob's and he's the fastest skater on the pond. I'd like a pair like that."

"You would, eh? Well—say, did you see these mechanical building sets? Well, I never. Look here, Junior. Look at this bridge. Why it's five feet long! And here is a traveling crane you can make, and a steam shovel. And look at this! Here is a set to build a locomotive. That's something!"

"Oh, dad! Look at those airplanes at the counter across the room. They really fly! Can we go over to see them?"

"Of course. Let's go right through here. I wonder what those people are looking at. Well, well. It's a man doing some sleight-of-hand. We can watch him right from here. He made that ball disappear in a hurry, didn't he? Where do you suppose it went? There it is in his other hand. Say, he is clever.

"Why he sells sets of sleight-of-hand tricks. Did you hear that, Junior? He says any boy ten years or older can do them. Wouldn't it be fun to learn some of them to show your friends? I'd like to myself. Well let's look at the airplanes and then we'll have to go."

When they arrived at the entrance to the apartment house where they live, Junior saw his "bunch" down at the corner and went down to tell them what he saw at the store. Mr. Jones entered to find his wife preparing dinner.

"Say, Ethel. You should see the train sets down at that store! Tunnels, switches, stations, automatic signals, crossing gates and bells; and a hundred feet of track. And carpenter sets! Everything from saws to crack-filler, and real handy little work benches."

"Yes, dear. I suppose you want the hundred feet of track in the living room and the work bench in the dining room. Tell me. Did you go down to pick something for Junior, or for yourself? It was my understanding that you were to find out what Junior wants for Christmas Did you?"

"We—ell. I guess I did. He'd like a sled, a pair of skates, and an airplane. But, say, you should see those magic sets and building outfits!"

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Welfare Workers Rally in Defense Of Child's Rights

Should Live in Own Home Despite Relief Needs, It Is Declared

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—Removing children from their homes because of poverty alone was vigorously condemned by welfare workers from 29 states at a conference held here over the week-end under the auspices of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor.

"The primary responsibility" of relief administrations, the conference agreed, is the protection of the 6,000,000 children in families now receiving relief so that none of these children are obliged to leave their own homes to receive proper support. In some cases, the "thoroughly discredited" system of sending children to almshouses, forbidden by some states 60 years ago, has been resorted to, it was reported.

One of the three major recommendations of the conference urged relief authorities to consider the adequacy of existing provisions for care of children who are placed elsewhere than in their own homes, and to inform themselves as to the extent to which such groups of children may be suffering or in need.

"All public-spirited citizens" were called upon to contribute generously for the care and protection of those groups of homeless children who hitherto have been cared for by private charity.

The conference grew out of a request forwarded to President Roosevelt by the Child Welfare League of America.

Public Works Railroad Loans

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—Loans totaling $6,000,000 to Boston & Maine and Central of Georgia Railroads for equipment and maintenance are announced by the Public Works Administration.

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HOTEL MONTCLAIR

New York State Bills Give More Freedom To Cities and Towns

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—The 1934 Legislature not only is to have the opportunity to pass bipartisan legislation by which New York City may have charter revision, but to modernize local government throughout the Empire State in a Republican program on county and township governmental reform outlined by Senator Thomas C. Desmond (R.) of Newburg today. The bills, which are being drafted with the assistance of the experts of the National Municipal League, he said, make change optional with the county and township, but where change is desired a choice of 10 proposals is offered.

"In some New York State counties the present forms of government are undoubtedly working out satisfactorily and therein should be let alone," Senator Desmond continued. "Our new bills, with accompanying constitutional amendment, will permit, however, at least 10 different and modern optional forms of county and township government, the principal variations of which are: the county manager form, the county president form, the county executive form and the county commission form."

Selective election procedure recommended in the bills, Senator Desmond said, would include, in addition to the existing party system of nominations and election, "a new system of elimination primaries without party designation and a new proportional representation system of preferential voting." A majority referendum vote of all the voters in any county at a special election will be required to make the proposed changes effective after legislative action, he added.

The bills represent the first Republican sponsoring of a state-wide local reform program, the need of which has been stressed by three Democratic Governors, Alfred E. Smith, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Herbert H. Lehman.

Geoorgia Shaft Unveiled In Memory of Statesman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CRAWFORD, Ga.—Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia paid tribute to the memory of one of Georgia's statesmen, William H. Crawford, at memorial exercises here at which was unvailed a granite shaft erected in honor of Mr. Crawford.

In presenting the granite shaft to the Crawford Memorial Association, Mr. Charles J. Haden, Atlanta capitalist, donor, said: "It is a small gift to a great man and a great state." Mr. Crawford served as United States Senator, Ambassador to France and as Secretary of the Treasury under Presidents Madison and Monroe. The monument was unveiled by Miss Annie Crawford, of Athens, a great granddaughter of the statesman.

Sales Tax Cited As Best Way Out By 56,000 Firms

Church Council Demands Fairer Distribution of Wealth

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—A gross federal sales tax, including all items except food and clothing, was recommended today to the House Ways and Means committee as a solution of America's tax problem by Mr. James A. Emery, representing the National Association of Manufacturers, comprising 56,000 firms.

At the same time, Dr. James Myers, Industrial Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, speaking from a radically different viewpoint, urged a new tax policy that would "redistribute wealth" and blamed the existing economic woes on the "inequitable and unbrotherly distribution of wealth and income at present."

Other witnesses ranged between these two extremes, as the committee today pressed forward in its effort to put together America's complicated tax puzzle for another year.

The New York Board of Trade, through its representative, attacked the committee's proposed income tax rates, which would reduce taxes for incomes under $7000, and increase them in the higher brackets. Like Mr. Emery, the New York witness found fault with many of the committee's major proposals.

To reenforce the view taken by the Federal Council, Dr. Sidney L. Goldstein, Chairman of the Social Justice Commission of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, demanded a flat limitation on the amount of income which rich men may retain from year to year, and the Rev. R. A. McGowan, representing the National Catholic Welfare Conference, urged higher taxes on bigger incomes.

Shortly after Mr. Emery proposed a general sales tax, Dr. Colston E. Warne of Amherst College declared there were too many commodity and processing taxes already, and charged that "the New Deal tax program appears essentially as a method of saving the incomes and property of the wealthy while placing an ever increasing burden upon the small consumer."

Like Mr. Emery, Mr. M. L. Seidman, representing the New York Board of Trade, objected strenuously to the proposal to cut down the present 25 per cent depreciation and depletion allowance now permitted to corporations in making income returns.

In many respects, the attitude of the Manufacturers Association and the New York Board of Trade were similar.

Dr. Myers, for the Federal Council of 22,000,000 members, declared that "the problem of a wider and fairer distribution of wealth in this country can no longer be viewed only in the light of religious idealism or treated as an academic question." He added: "Economists now call attention to the fact that the present distribution of wealth and income which is so unbrotherly in the light of Christian ethics, is also unscientific in that it does not furnish sufficient purchasing power to the masses to balance consumption and production in our machine age."

Many Trade Groups Loyal To Roosevelt Policies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 18—Chambers of Commerce throughout the nation are not all lining up behind the United States Chamber in its opposition to the President's monetary policy. The Economic Policy Committee of the Jamestown Chamber of Commerce has adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved that the Jamestown Economic Policy Committee of the Chamber of Commerce is opposed to the United States Chamber of Commerce taking any action, either as a body, or through its officers, which is in opposition to or criticism of the President of the United States at the present time."

The resolution was adopted following consultation by mail with 25 chambers of commerce in various cities in the Central States. The viewpoint of these organizations indicated a willingness to give the Administration full support in its attempt to reach its objective and to coöperate with it in the accomplishment of the various experimental measures being employed toward meeting that objective.

He Could Put Humpty-Dumpty Together Again

The Christian Science Monitor © Underwood.

John D. Lane of Washington, Master Mender

Broken Heirlooms and China Restored by Deft 'Tinkerer'

Four Wives of Presidents Among His Customers; Would Take Fleet to Carry All China Brought in the Mayflower, Lane Declares

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Women come up the stairs to the back-room shop of John D. Lane on G Street here with tears in their eyes, clutching the shattered pieces of their most precious possessions. When they come back they are all smiles to see them whole again.

That is why Mr. Lane, a native of Boston, likes the work he has been doing for 25 years with tons and tons of repaired china to his credit. Sometimes it is a century-old dainty Dresden figure picked up in Germany; sometimes the platter that was mother's wedding present. "But whether it is a 10-cent job or a $10 job, I do the best I can," says Mr. Lane.

Four wives of Presidents—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. Herbert Hoover, Mrs. William H. Taft and Mrs. Warren G. Harding—have been among his customers. He has repaired pieces for Mount Vernon. Army officers and government officials away in far-off lands send their broken art objects home for him to fix.

"Some people call me a wizard, but I'm really just a tinkerer," Mr. Lane says. He picked up his trade watching an Armenian mend china in a drug store window. When the Armenian went home, Mr. Lane bought him out. Today he is one of about 16 experts following this craft in the United States.

Unless you know about Mr. Lane, he is a hard man to find. Downstairs there is a small sign, "China repairing, second floor." He has never advertised. His office is decorated only with the exquisite pieces on which he has been working. On the wall hangs a 1914 calendar which he never bothered to take down.

Mr. Lane finds glamour in every piece brought to his shop. "If they could only tell their stories!" he sighs. "Those alabaster vases have been together for 100 years. They've been on lots of mantels. It's a lot of fun," he added, pointing out a tiny clay figure of Mercury from the ancient city of Damascus, a carved Spanish figure driving a team of tiny oxen, a plaster of Paris plaque which he fashioned to fool treasure antique hunters. Where pieces are missing he manufactures them.

Matching colors in chinaware led Mr. Lane to landscape painting, which he does in soft hues for recreation in his spare moments.

His largest job was putting together a Japanese vase, five feet tall, which had broken into 300 pieces. One of his sayings is that "life for me is just made up of bad breaks one after the other."

Insisting that we end our story with a smile, so "people won't forget it," Mr. Lane told us of his conclusion that it would take a whole fleet of ships to hold all the china brought over on the Mayflower.

Japanese Teachers Donate War Planes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Two patriotic airplanes, one to the Department of the Army and one to the Department of the Navy, have been donated by the 220,000 primary school teachers of the Empire. The planes will be named "Shogaku Kyoin-go," and will be placed in service next spring.

Funds for building the machines were collected through voluntary contribution of one sen of the teachers' monthly salary.

France's Airmada Ends 16,000-Mile Tour of Colonies

ALGIERS, Algeria, Dec. 18 (AP)—Gen. Victor Vuillemin's "Black Squadron" of 28 army biplanes today triumphantly completed a 16,000-mile tour of France's African possessions.

A hero's acclaim on behalf of France was brought the fliers by Air Minister Pierre Cot, who braved a Mediterranean snowstorm to fly here yesterday.

After their welcome by the diminutive air minister, they found a round of fêtes awaiting them.

Thirty planes, manned by 60 pilots, mechanics and radio operators, started on the long cruise Nov. 8. One plane, however, cracked up in Spain. Another crashed in Morocco.

Two nights of sleeping on the Sahara's sands, under the wings of their planes, was but an incident in the mass flight over jungles, deserts and mountains. Native blacks, their eyes round with curiosity, gathered by thousands in colonial centers to watch the passing of the air armada. Impressing the primitive tribesmen with the "white protector's" good will, and incidentally his strength, was one of the purposes of the mass flight.

More than nine-tenths of France's vast colonial empire lies in Africa, and keeping the recently pacified tribesmen of Morocco and Algeria under control is a major police problem for the army. The flight was intended to test the efficiency of France's defensive air force under trying tropical conditions.

Prevention Proves Best Cure In Philadelphia Crime Drive

Bureau to Protect Young Boys From Entering Erring Paths Makes Record in Year and a Half of Cutting Arrests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — The Crime Prevention Bureau of this city, slightly over a year and a half in operation, has had definite results in crime reduction among boys between 16 and 21 years of age, the group it seeks to reach, in the opinion of Mr. Thomas A. Meryweather, executive director of the Crime Prevention Association, which coöperate with the bureau and was instrumental in its formation.

Comparing the figures for arrests among boys of this group, designated as "older boys" by the association, a significant reduction of 30 per cent is shown for the months between July and November of this year, as against the same period for last year in the four districts of the city where the association, together with the officers of the Crime Prevention Bureau, are functioning. In addition to this reduction in arrests, the association notes that there are fewer repeaters among those who are arrested.

The plan of the association has been fourfold, according to Mr. Meryweather, attempting to reach the boys through their homes, through their play, or recreation, their work and their worship, as too often it has been found that the youth has drifted into crime because of the lack of home ties, little or no supervised recreation or work, and no active religious contact.

One of the most valuable results of the crime prevention work has been in the development of a friendly relationship between the boys of the neighborhood and the police, Mr. Meryweather pointed out.

Through a periodic personal investigation of all places of public amusement in the district, the crime prevention officers are able to keep a check on the moral conditions of the neighborhood.

More Facilities Centrally Located

In the midst of New York's business and entertainment centres, The Taft, Times Square's largest and nicest hotel, offers unusual services to guests. 2000 rooms with bath, from $2.50.

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ALFRED LEWIS, Mgr.

HOTEL TAFT NEW YORK

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per annum

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Exquisitely scented with choice perfumes, this classic complexion aid is always treasured by those who love fine toiletries.

For years and years Roger & Gallet Soap has been noted for its purity and bland cleansing qualities. There is no better soap made anywhere. None more luxuriously smooth and gentle in its cleansing action. Three plump, round cakes to the box, and seven alluring scents to choose from. Sold by all the better shops, drug and department stores.

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W. V. Kidder
Pres.

Note to the Disillusioned

To those who don't believe in Santa Claus, we'd like to say that sometime along last July in the midst of a heat wave, we speeded up the electric fan, tore off our wilted collar, and settled down to write Santa Claus a letter. We told him we wanted every good thing to eat, obtainable anywhere in the world, delivered to our stores around the time you'd want to be doing your Christmas shopping.

You can see his answer to our letter at your nearest A&P store. Our shelves are fairly groaning under their weight of holiday cheer. With Santa Claus' help, we've done all we can to help make your Christmas dinner a good one. Here's wishing you Good Cheer and a Merry Christmas.

The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.

'People Must Give, If They Give Less,' In Baker's Opinion

Former Secretary of War Opens Boston Drive for Charity Funds

Broadening the base of giving until charity becomes a truly Democratic responsibility, shared by all who have a dime to give, was urged Saturday by Mr. Newton D. Baker, war secretary during the World War.

Speaking at the Copley-Plaza following the meeting of the Foreign Policy Association, Boston Branch, he opened the drive for funds for the 1934 emergency campaign in Boston. He said more people must give, even though they give less, since the era of giant philanthropists, who gave millions, appears to be over.

He told his audience that individuals must give to carry relief beyond the mere providing of food and clothing, which are guaranteed by the Federal Government to all in want. They must provide funds for the satisfaction of the "inner self."

This appeal was made on the grounds that neither compassion nor national responsibility can permit the American standard of living to fall. He insisted that human beings could not do less than the ants, who always emerge from their hills in time of danger each carrying a child.

"The heart, which is more important than the head, dictates that we maintain the social services," he said, adding, "Our task this year is to make people realize that an assumption of the purely material giving of the Federal Government does not lessen one whit the necessity for private giving."

From the panel of speakers on the Foreign Policy program not a drop of unconditional enthusiasm could be squeezed out on the score of what America may expect from Russian recognition. Perhaps Mr. William Allen White, editor of the Emporia Gazette, was the most optimistic. It was his conviction that American institutions would be strengthened by contact with the Russian system. It will be revealed, he said, that the American democracy with its bill of rights will withstand the hereticism of Russian Communism.

The Rev. Robert J. White, of the faculty of the School of Law, Catholic University of America, was aggressively certain no good would come from recognition. Russia has given ample proof, he said, that it will not refrain from propaganda. He agreed with Mr. Merle Fainsod of Harvard in the view that there is little to gain from Russian trade. To sell to Russia, America must buy, and all Russia has to sell, according to their ideas, are lumber and coal, and America has enough of these products.

Mr. Fainsod was skeptical of the Russo-American rapprochement as guaranteeing peace in the Far East. It may, he said, make Japan hesitant to assail Russia on the land or America on the sea, but the real bones of contention still remain.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	890kc-WEEI-368m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Agricultural markets..	NBC dance music.	Five o'clock revue:	Skippy sketch.....
5:15	Monitor Views News.	Popular pianist...	popular	Dictators Orch....
5:30	Singing Lady.....	Tom Mix sketch..	All-American Boy.	Melody Mart.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Wizard of Oz.....	The Cosmopolitans	"Cowboy Tom".....
6:00	Radio Camera Club..	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	U. S. Army Band....	records; talks....	Fischer Orchestra.	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; sports talk..	News flashes and	"Black and Blue".	Vera Van; orch...
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news..	organ recital....	Investment talk...	CBS dance music..
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.....	Popular vocalists..	Myrt and Marge...	Reports; news.....
7:15	Baby Rose Marie.....	After Dinner Revue	Just Plain Bill....	Music; talk.....
7:30	Potash & Perlmutter.	Lum and Abner....	Music on the Air..	Organ recital.....
7:45	Radio Nature League.	The Goldbergs....	Boake Carter.....	Local dance music.
8:00	Side Show: barker,	Network dramatic	Trio; orchestra....	Studio recital.....
8:15	soloists; orchestra...	program	Edwin C. Hill.....	"As I See It".....
8:30	Tony's Barber Shop..	Lawrence Tibbett;	Bing Crosby; Len	Melodies of Italy
8:45	Red Davis sketch....	Daly's Orchestra.	Hayton's Orch....	program .....
9:00	Greater Minstrels;	Gypsies Orchestra;	Philadelphia Or...	Dance program....
9:15	soloists; orchestra...	tenor soloist.....	NRA speaker.....	"The Town Crier"
9:30	Radio musical com-	Ship of Joy, with	Lulu McDonnell,	La Paradis Band...
9:45	edy program.....	Hugh B. Dobbs....	Jones's Band.....	Reports; news.....
10:00	Nobel Centennial;	Gene Arnold; solo-	Russian program.	Wayne King and
10:15	dinner; speakers....	ists; orchestra...	Local dance music	his orchestra.....
10:30	Rines Orchestra.....	Marcel Rodrigo,	"Greek Orator"...	News Service.....
10:45	News flashes.....	baritone; orch...	Reports; news.....	Willard Robison &
11:00	Reports; sport talk..	Forecasts; news...	Ranny Weeks and	Deep River Orch.
11:15	Roxy's Radio City	Weems Orchestra..	his orchestra.....	Boswell Sisters....
11:30	Players; soloists;	Jack Denny and	Glen Gray's Casa	Sign off.....
11:45	quartets; orchestra.	his orchestra.....	Loma Orchestra....	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WEEI, Piano recital by NBC artist.
11:30 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. William Santelmann, conductor.
11:45 WEEI, Al Bernard, the Minstrel Man.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:30 WEEI, American arbitration luncheon, celebrating twenty-fifth anniversary of peace in Venezuela.
2:30 WAAB, Yehudi Menuhin, violin; London Symphony Orchestra, recordings.
3:30 WNAC, Gina Vanna, operatic soprano; concert orchestra.
4:00 WNAC, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:15 WBZ, Ithaca College A Capella Choir.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, Advisory Council: "Tax Paying Made Easier"; speakers' program.
8:00 WEEI, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:45 WNAC, Fray and Braggiotti, French and Italian piano team.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Studio Orchestra, Sylvan Levin, conductor.
9:00 WEEI, Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; quartet; Voorhees's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Musical Memories; Edgar Guest; soloist; trio; orchestra.
9:15 WNAC, "Poet's Gold," poetic readings by David Ross; music.
9:30 WBZ, "The Witch of Endor," drama by NBC Players.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, "Cruise of the Seth Parker"; sketch from Providence.
10:45 WAAB, Evan Evans, baritone; concert orchestra.
11:30 WEEI, Paul Whiteman and his orchestra.

CWA to Drive 'Wolf' From Doors of Cold Penthouse Studios

"Uncle Sam" himself, no less, is going after the "big bad wolf" that haunts garret doors. The artists are to come out of their attics, the painters out of their penthouses, and no wolf is to get them when they emerge. For the long arm of the CWA is reaching out to include the artists in the lists of its benefactions.

From the wharves of Provincetown, of Gloucester and Rockport. From old T Wharf itself, where the scraping of spoons on empty bowls has mingled with the whistle of drafts among unsold canvases, comes a shouting of joy. The public works program is going to embrace modernism, dynamic perspective, or "what have you."

The Government has many things for the artists to do, it is said. In connection with the whole NRA program there are posters to be drawn, there are new buildings, post offices and such. In the garrets and wharves are ideas aplenty. So if you see a post-impressionistic eagle staring at you from an NRA poster you'll know that somewhere in Provincetown or Gloucester there is a full dinner pail.

Music

Handel and Haydn

Yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall the Handel and Haydn Society, Mr. Thompson Stone, conductor, gave its one hundred sixty-fourth performance of Handel's "Messiah," with Mmes. Alice Armstrong Kimball, soprano, and Nevada Van der Veer, alto, and Messrs. Ben Redden, tenor, and Walter Kidder, bass, as soloists. The supporting instrumental accompaniment was furnished by the Boston Orchestral Society, drawn largely, we should judge, from the ranks of the People's Symphony Orchestra, with Mr. William Burbank at the organ.

This, you remember, was the widely heralded "deleted" version of "The Messiah." If those who attended anticipated a curtailment in singing time, they were happily—or otherwise—surprised, for the performance lasted even longer than in times past. And if Mr. Stone intended to make this performance absolutely accurate, why place the Intermission after the first chorus of Part II, and why not, in the chorus of "Lift up your heads, O ye gates" use the original Handelian version of the text and substitute "this" for "the" in the second line? And why not return the "Hallelujah" chorus to its original position, following the aria, "Thou shalt break them with a rod of iron" and complete the oratorio with original chorus and Amen, which would give the audience an opportunity to be seated instead of obliging it to stand through the 80-odd measures which followed the "Hallelujah" chorus yesterday?

These are a few ideas which occurred to us as we listened. As for the deletions themselves, it seems unnecessary to mention that choral conductors and members of choruses, together with musicians generally, have always known that Handel borrowed "Messiah" material from chamber music previously composed.

The Handel and Haydn Society gave a performance of which it might justly be proud. Attacks were prompt, diction good and releases neatly accomplished. Of the soloists, honors were about even between the men, each of whom sang with fine appreciation of the text and excellent diction. Mrs. Kimball disclosed a voice of beautiful lyric quality, plus good diction; yet hers is hardly a voice of oratorio proportion. Miss Van der Veer, while revealing a voice more adapted to the needs of oratorio, found a difficulty with diction and in projecting her tone that was somewhat surprising in view of previous performances. An audience which filled the hall bestowed generous applause upon conductor, chorus and soloists, not forgetting Mr. Walter Smith, whose trumpet has become an integral part of this society's performance of "The Messiah."

G. M. S.

Proper Sea Walls To Control Water Shown at Tech

More research into the proper construction of sea walls should be made according to Prof. Kenneth C. Reynolds who gave the first Society of Arts lecture of this season yesterday. He spoke on "The Control of Water Powers" at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Professor Reynolds told how, by the construction of working laboratory models and experimentation with them, sea walls exactly suited to the conditions may be worked out. The Lynn Beach wall is an outstanding example of a wall so constructed. It really prevents storm ravages. But there are many walls or places where walls should be that need much study to evolve a suitable sea wall that would be efficient.

The speaker explained the use of laboratory models in various other hydraulic problems—water power, flood control and others. "Since," he said, "every large engineering problem has new problems and different conditions to meet, modern engineers do all the experimenting on small models. Tide or river current action is simulated and the effect observed. Different materials are tried until the proper one to withstand the water action is discovered. For example, a dike three miles long now in place near Hartford on the Connecticut River was designed in Cambridge. The first design was inefficient and would have cost much damage had it been tried outdoors. The model was altered until exactly the right dike was worked out."

The professor also traced the historical development of water power from the overshot wheel built by John Winthrop in 1650 to the huge hydroelectric plants of today. By moving picture, slide and model he illustrated the application of the simple fundamental that a change in the direction of the flow of water causes energy to the complex modern machinery for generating electricity.

'Fire' Started for Meal Due on Table in 1938

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 18 (AP)—Mr. John H. Trumbull, former flying Governor of Connecticut, and Mr. Hiram Percy Maxim, inventor and head of the Maxim Silencer Company, have a luncheon date in Kansas City during Christmas week in 1938.

While in conversation at the National Aviation Day celebration here yesterday, in which Governor Cross and other officials participated, the two aviation enthusiasts made an agreement to breakfast in this city five years from now, fly to Kansas City for lunch the same day and return to Hartford for dinner.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and somewhat colder tonight; temperature tonight near 32 or 30 degrees; Tuesday threatening, probably with rain by night; moderate to fresh northwest to north winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy, colder tonight and Tuesday.

New Hampshire: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Tuesday cloudy and slightly colder, followed by snow or rain in afternoon or night.

Vermont: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Tuesday cloudy, followed by snow or rain afternoon or night.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Tuesday cloudy, followed by rain in afternoon or night.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong northwest winds over north portion and fresh northwest winds shifting to northeast on Tuesday over south portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Tuesday, followed by rain over south portion Tuesday.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 12 noon, Tuesday 12:30 a. m.
Height of tides 11.4 feet, 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:48 p. m.

Atom-Smashing Bullets 'Molded' For 'Big Bertha'

All That's Needed Now Is Vacuum Tube Barrel for Heavy Charge

The caldron of modern alchemy is bubbling merrily.

Not with toads or lizards or howlet's wings but with momentous discoveries concerning the atom about to be unfolded. Dr. Edward S. Lamar and Dr. Overton Luhr have put their "irons" in the atomic fire and announce today that they can produce 90 per cent more protons, atomic bullets, than formerly.

These will furnish the ammunition to be used with "Big Bertha," the huge Van de Graaff generator and a new type of vacuum tube now being designed for use in the projected "bombardment of the atom."

The "irons" of Dr. Lamar and Dr. Luhr are electrodes forming an electric arc in hydrogen gas. An incandescent filament and a neighboring metal electrode produce a low percentage of protons, but by surrounding the arc with a third electrode negatively charged with a few hundred volts, the percentage of protons is immediately increased approximately 90 per cent.

The energy stage is practically set for the first act in the atomic drama. The "bullets," protons, are ready and now can be produced fast enough to insure machine gun-like speed of manufacture; the targets, metallic atoms, are ready to be run up; the "big gun," is primed and loaded; all that's needed now is a gun "barrel," the vacuum tube now under construction, to withstand terrific voltage. To use an ordinary vacuum tube on the high voltage generator would be like walking under Niagara Falls with an open umbrella.

When ready the tube will be hoisted up between the two electrodes of the generator and locked into place. Pumps will be set to work to produce a vacuum estimated at more than 99 per cent perfect. Metallic atoms will be placed at one end of the tube and protons will be introduced at the other end. These will be sent down the short distance between "magazine" and "muzzle" at an unheard of speed capable of encircling the earth three times every second, propelled by 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 volts of direct current electricity, a steady stream of bullets each one of which will smash an atom to bits and release energy, and it is hoped, more energy than is needed to propel the protons.

If this can be done and atomic energy released steadily, there remains the problem of how to harness it so that it can be made to do the work now done by inefficient dynamos, generators, etc.

All the work being done depends on the theory that matter is motion, the motion of protons and electrons. The mass of every kind of atomic nucleus is known and that it is composed of a definite number of protons and electrons is definitely known. The hydrogen nucleus consists of a single proton; the helium nucleus of four protons and two electrons. It is also known that atomic nuclei are deformable under the action of intense forces such as electrified particles, and that these nuclei are the seats of tremendous energies, as evidenced by the phenomena of radio-activity.

That is about all that's definitely known concerning atomic nuclei. What physicists want to know now is, How are the protons and electrons arranged in the nucleus? What is their state of motion? How are they held together? How is their energy stored? How can the nucleus be disrupted and the energy released so that it can be put to use?

If these questions seem too difficult to answer and too theoretical to be of practical use, it must be remembered that electricity itself was a leisure-time plaything of physicists for a long time before it could be put to use for light, heat and all the various types of burden-lightening work it does today.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 4, except Mondays, when the museum is closed, Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: Contemporary French lithographs: modern illustrated books. Selected prints and recent accessions. Water colors by Blake.

Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; musical 2:45; Sunday, 1 to 5, admission free; music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Japanese scroll paintings of eighth to eighteenth centuries and Etruscan art, through Dec. 31. Also early German and Italian prints.

Germanic Museum—General exhibitions of Teutonic art, paintings and sculpture by American-Scandinavian Artists Association.

Goodman-Walker Galleries—Paintings by American moderns.

Holman's Print Shop—General exhibition.

Grace Horne Galleries—Paintings by John C. E. Taylor. Through Jan. 6.

Junior League Gallery—Exhibition of sculpture and charcoal figure drawings by George Demetrios. Through Dec. 30.

Boston Athenæum—Etchings by Whistler and Seymour Hayden. Through Dec. 31.

Children's Museum of Boston—Open free week days and holidays from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Special Exhibitions—A collection of Medici prints; a group of Professor Cizek's prints; American Christmas tree; Christmas fireplace and wreaths, candelabra, silhouettes and evergreens; early Christmas cards; foreign Christmas customs; foreign toys and games.

Doll & Richards—Exhibition and sale of antique jewelry, old Moorish costumes and hand-woven textiles from the Mediterranean. Water colors of wild fowl and Maine scenes, by Maurice Day. Through Dec. 23.

Foster Brothers—Exhibition of etchings of ski subjects by Frederick B. Taylor. Through Dec. 23.

Robert C. Vose Galleries—Exhibition of paintings by Roger Fry. Also general display of small oils by old and contemporary painters.

Child-Walker Gallery—Exhibition of water colors by Charles Hopkinson. Through Dec. 23.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, Inc.—Exhibition and sale of etchings and engravings by Rembrandt, Canaletto, Durer, Schongauer, Leyden, Legros, Zorn, Whistler, Cameron, Bone, McBey, Benson, Heintzelman, Austin. Through December.

Casson Galleries—General exhibitions.

Boston City Club—Japanese prints in the Wilmot R. Evans collection. Through Jan. 2.

Children's Art Center—Paintings of religious subjects lent by Mrs. Curtis Guild, Mrs. Eleanor Motley, and the Museum of Fine Arts.

Guild of Boston Artists—General members exhibition.

Twentieth Century Club—Portraits by Elizabeth V. Watson. Through month of December.

Copley Society—Exhibition of water colors by Maud A. Smith. Through Dec. 23.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Miss Margaret Murray Glenn, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the Church Edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, 7:45.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Dedham, in Dedham High School Auditorium, Whiting Avenue, Dedham, 8.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—"My Lips Betray," with Lilian Harvey, John Boles and Elissa Landi. A typical Graustarkian story—picturesque, romantic, and with pleasant music. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:45, 7:35, 10:20.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"From Headquarters," with George Brent. Mystery story. "Jimmy and Sally," with James Dunn. Paramount at 9, 11:42 a. m., 2:08, 4:49, 7:32, 9:55. Fenway at 1, 3:36, 6:19, 8:48.

KEITH'S—"Little Women." 9:45, 11:45 a. m., 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45.

BOSTON—"If I Were Free," with Clive Brook and Irene Lunne. On stage "The Student Prince." 10:23 a. m., 1:36, 4:49, 7:53, 10:49.

ORPHEUM—"The Day of Reckoning," with Richard Dix. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

STATE—"The Women in His Life," with Otto Kruger. 1:10, 3:20, 5:30, 7:45, 9:55.

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA (Symphony Hall), 8:15.

Other Events

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Christmas festivities. Yule log, central feature. 3 Joy Street. 8.

BOSTON ETHICAL SOCIETY—David S. Muzzey speaks on "The Ethical Approach to Present Day Problems." 3 Joy Street. 8.

TOMORROW

Music

GARDNER MUSEUM—Mae Taylor, soprano; Lucille Monaghan, pianist. 2:45.

Other Events

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY—Arthur H. Hayward speaks on "Lighting Early New England." In Old State House. 3.

ART MUSEUM — Free guidance: "The Tree in Design," by Mrs. Skyward. 11 a. m.

BOSTON BROWNING SOCIETY—Dr. Edgar A. Emens speaks on "The Alcestis of Euripedes and Browning's Balaustion." The Vendome. 1:30.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY—Annual Christmas Convocation in Trinity Church, Copley Square. Carols. Holiday address by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh. Noon.

Reason, Not Emotion, Needed in Politics, Norman Angell Says

An appeal for the use of reason rather than emotion in politics was voiced by Sir Norman Angell in a discussion of the workings of the "public mind" at the Ford Hall Forum last night. We elect members of Parliament or of Congress for almost frivolous reasons, he said. Because a man was an excellent soldier or a fine football player, it does not necessarily follow that he is a keen statesman.

"In 1918," he said, "I attended a political rally where both candidates spoke. One discussed very well the great problems that must be solved. He was not allowed to finish his speech. The other said 'Hang the Kaiser' and was elected. Such an appeal to mob emotions seems the way to be successful in politics. It is deplorable that our rulers are so selected."

Modern dictators, Sir Norman stated, are set up by the people. Whole peoples have virtually begged that their freedoms be taken away. These popular dictators have far more restrictive powers than the old "absolute" monarchs would have dared impose. They hold this power by working on mob emotions—appeals to nationalism. Whole nations apparently cannot see what are their own best interests.

"We need not," he concluded, "sacrifice freedom to dictatorship to reach peace and prosperity. The way forward is not a reversion to tribal hates. Economic internationalism and a rule of reason is the forward step. We must have liberty so there may be criticism. Thinking cooperation between individuals and nations is necessary if we really want peace and prosperity. Nationalism and mob rule must go."

Labor Points Out Some Injustices Under CWA Rules

It's Too Easy for Unskilled Worker to Get Skilled Pay, Secretary Says

A conviction that the Federal Government will extend its civil works relief for the needy until springtime is today confidently expressed by Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. The Federal Government, Mr. Watt believes, will not allow the subsistence of millions to end abruptly in the dead of winter under the present regulations, which terminate the CWA on Feb. 15.

Therefore, labor is taking immediate steps today to point out certain acute injustices which have developed under the confusion of starting the CWA, in the endeavor to have them checked at the outset. Mr. Watt met with officials of the Massachusetts Building Trades Council yesterday, and is now assisting them in drawing up specific protests and recommendations to Washington.

It has been ascertained that CWA authorities are making no effort to check up the qualifications of an applicant who declares himself to be a skilled laborer. His own say-so is taken as sufficient proof to lift him out of the 50-cents-a-day unskilled class into the $1.20-a-day skilled group.

Particularly should these skilled laborers be entitled to special protection for their interests, Mr. Watt declared. They are the ones who have made a game fight to stay off the public welfare rolls, doing everything in their power to avoid making their families dependent upon charity.

All CWA authorities should require reasonable proof that a self-styled skilled laborer is actually what he claims to be, insist the labor officials. This would eliminate the most unfortunate single oversight in the regulations.

Other qualifications are now examined with just as much care as labor would have employed to check up on skilled and unskilled applicants. A man must submit certificates to prove that he is a citizen of the United States. If he is a veteran, he must present discharge papers from the army. The burden of proof is always put on the applicant.

In similar fashion, Mr. Watt would have the applicant required to present certificates of training, of membership in trade organizations, of previous employment, or whatever is needed to establish his right to the higher pay of the skilled worker.

The root of the difficulty appears to Mr. Watt to be in the lack of police power to carry out the regulations of the CWA.

At the convention of the building trades council a dramatic illustration was given of the dangers which attend the failure to discriminate. Certain persons in the City of Boston, it is charged, used political pull to get civil works jobs as skilled painters at the higher rate of wages. They were put onto a repainting job in a school building in the city, and have ruined the painted surfaces, it is said.

Meanwhile, the Massachusetts CWA sent telegrams of gratitude, over the week-end, to President Franklin D. Roosevelt and to Federal Relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins, in the name of the 131,500 Massachusetts men and women whose homes have been brightened with the news of work and of supply through the winter.

Utility Commission Abolished

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina's official set-up for the control of public utilities will undergo a change, beginning Jan. 1, when the Corporation Commission will be formally abolished, by act of the 1933 Legislature. Control thereafter will rest with one official, known as public service commissioner, who may call in two Superior Court judges to pass on any questions before him.

State Aid a Success In Housing Projects, Massachusetts Shows

It wasn't listed on the directory of departments in the lobby of the State House.

The guard didn't know. "Never heard of it," he said. "Don't think there is any such thing. Try in Room 102."

This proved to be the office of the superintendent of buildings. An affable, chubby man peered from behind a newspaper. "Massachusetts Homestead Commission?" shaking his head negatively. "Try down in the Public Welfare Department, Room 36."

"Why, yes," stated Mr. Richard K. Conant, Commissioner of Public Welfare, "Massachusetts was the first State in the country to experiment with low-priced housing as a government project. The Massachusetts Homestead Commission was set up by the Legislature in 1917 and built some homes in Lowell in that same year. The commission was abolished in 1919 in the reorganization of state departments and the activities transferred to this department.

"The Legislature appropriated $50,000 for the experiment. Seven acres of land were purchased and 12 houses built. During the following decade public opinion swung around to a demand for economy in government. We refrained from making requests for further appropriations because we knew they would be turned down.

"Now we seem to be back again where we were in 1917 with the Federal Government backing low-cost housing. The project under our wing will be turned over to the new Housing Commission which will handle projects that are approved."

The objective of the commission was to provide the best possible housing for families with incomes of $15 to $25 a week. The houses included plastered walls, hardwood floors, plumbing, wiring, and heating plant. They were four- and five-room double and single houses. Prices ranged from $2400 to $3100 with down payments of $100 to $250. Out of the 12 purchasers only one is far behind while four are completely paid up and four more will probably complete their payments during the next year.

World Cruisers Reach Bermuda in 26-Foot Boat

ST. GEORGE, Bermuda, Dec. 16 (AP)—Mr. Richard H. Maury and Mr. Russell Dickerson, on a world cruise in their 26-foot boat, arrived here at 12:30 a. m. yesterday, 18 days out of New York.

Mr. Maury, a marine painter, and Mr. Dickerson, a merchant ship officer, expect their trip to take three years and the depression to be over when they return to the United States.

Vermont Co-ed Leaders by Dutch Vote Send Dutch Treat Issue to Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 18—"Dutch treat" or no "Dutch treat" that's the question. Whether 'tis better to bear the pangs of no treat at all, or pay their share of an evening's entertainment with the boy friend, co-eds at the University of Vermont set out today to determine. The meeting was held under the guidance of the Cynic, undergraduate daily newspaper.

Ten girls, all leaders in campus activities, were picked to represent the co-ed student body at a symposium to determine the advisability of introducing the custom on the Vermont campus. The question ended in a deadlock. The vote stood 5 to 5.

Miss Helen Jenkins of Orleans, chairman of the student council, said: "the time dishonored custom of 'Dutch treats' should ge given a chance. Women who are lowered by the thought of such an idea and men who are too proud to accept the suggestion are so old-fashioned they should do something about it." She pointed out that college women usually are furnished with as much spending money as college men.

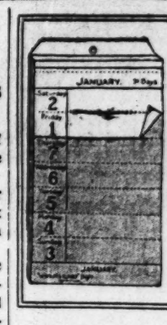
Miss Alice Hoyt of Salem, Mass., president of the "Blue Stockings," led the opposition. "I guess I'm old-fashioned, but I believe there is a double standard in dates as well as in other things in life. A man loses a little bit of self-respect if he goes on 'Dutch treat' most of the time. His opinion of himself and the girl's opinion of him is lowered."

Miss Augusta Cohen thought the system of "Dutch treat" better for movies and meals than for dances and social events.

Merry Christmas for Adolph

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 18 (AP)—Adolph Gioia Jr. needs little more to make his Christmas a happy one. his dog, Rex, is home again after having been missing for eight days.

Week at Glance Desk Diary



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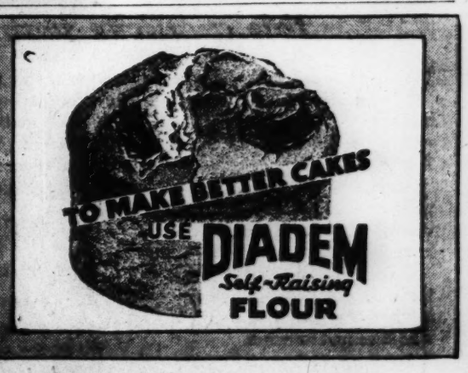

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Working Models Of British Rivers Aid Problem Study

Engineering Investigation Under Way at Manchester University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng. — Working scale models of several of England's most important rivers are playing an important part in investigating the problems which rivers at home and abroad offer.

Models of the Mersey and Dee, Severn and Humber estuaries have been constructed and are working at the Whitworth Engineering Laboratory at Manchester University. A tidal model is being used also to investigate the problems relating to the Rangoon River.

Although the use of such models has limitations, experts point out that there is a mass of evidence to show that, if correctly constructed and operated, a model is capable of giving results of the greatest value, which could not be obtained by any other means.

Such scale models involve numerous mathematical implications. Similarity in the movement of the water and in the conformation of the river bed has to be obtained.

The problem of mud and silt carried in suspension has been solved by the use of common alum. By shaping the plunger, the reproduction of the correct rate of rise and fall of tides has been obtained, while the spring and neap tides have been obtained by attaching the crank pin of the driving mechanism to the last wheel of an epicyclic train so that the wheel is carried round by this wheel one revolution, while the whole train makes 28 revolutions. The prevailing wind and other important factors are also realistically reproduced.

Austria Voids Jobs Of Married Women

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

Vienna, Dec. 16

THE Austrian Government has finally worked out a partial solution of the question of double family salaries, an issue which has long agitated public opinion here. It has been decided that in cases where the husband occupies a state position with a minimum salary of $50 a month the wife cannot be employed by the state. If she has such a job she will be dismissed.

If the husband is classed as an intellectual or if he has children or other dependents, the minimum salary requirement is well above $50. If a woman state official marries she automatically loses her position.

Ancient Tibetans Put 'Cake' in Pancake

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 18—Whoever thought of buckwheat cakes as an 100 per cent American tradition seems to be wrong, for they are an old Tibetan custom, according to the Field Museum of Natural History here, whose curator of anthropology, Dr. Berthold Laufer, has traced buckwheat back to Asia and found that it was cultivated there for at least 2000 years.

"The Tibetans and other mountain tribes related to them, living in the Himalaya region, were the original buckwheat cultivators and the first buckwheat cake eaters," Dr. Laufer said. When first introduced into America buckwheat was considered to be fit only for livestock and poultry, according to early historians, but by 1748 it had found its way into favor, and still remains there.

Popular Princess To Have National Birthday Festival

The Netherlands Planning to Honor Its Juliana Next April

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE — Spontaneous and wide response which has greeted a recently announced plan for special commemoration festivities in honor of Crown Princess Juliana for April 30, 1934, is evidence of the extraordinary popularity which the Netherlands' Princess has won for herself through her unaffected simplicity.

It is certainly not merely a matter of decorum that Princess Juliana's name is attached to a great number of charitable institutions, and that she may so often be found visiting these institutions where sympathetic care is being extended to children.

Her desire to live and move about unobserved like any other young girl, to associate with young women of her own age and to sing and be merry like them, just in the ordinary way, has added greatly to the affection shown her among the Dutch.

When late in November, 1931, a special National Crisis Relief Committee was set up in the Netherlands at her instigation, and she had to address the committee members at the inauguration meeting in the Knightly Halls, with the microphone in front of her and facing the glaring light of the sound film camera men, it was a timid and much overawed young girl, who was sitting there at the table, trying so hard to lend firmness to her voice, and now and then, after having delivered an exacting passage of her address, heaving a sigh of relief.

Several times the Princess has donated important sums out of her private income to the national relief committee. Financial and other assistance is extended by her to a great many worthy charitable purposes, without any publicity being given to it—all of which accounts for the spontaneity of the move to give national expression to the felicitations in honor of her coming twenty-fifth anniversary.

At The Hague she has a great many friends and goes to visit them in their homes, where she takes an active part in amateur theatrical performances, music parties, singing, etc.

A story told of the Princess shows how unstilted her conversations with her friends is. She is reputed to have attended a small intimate party of girl friends and deliberations were held as to whose home they would go to have some music. Finally it was decided to go to the home of one of the girls, who owned a nice piano. "That is great!" Princess Juliana exclaimed, according to the story. "for mother's piano is so badly out of tune!"

Monaco Presses Suit on Bonds

(Continued from Page 1)

and member of the Mississippi Legislature, who was trying to help him to recover the money. Wordsworth, in 1843, said, "I cannot but hope that the time is not far distant when our brethren in the West will wipe off this stain from their name and nation."

How Monaco came in possession of its $100,000 stake is stated in the Consul General's statement. No individual can sue a state of the Union in the United States Supreme Court. But the United States Constitution permits a state to be sued by foreign states. So, in order to bring the hoary case to an issue, three bondholders recently made a gift of some of their holdings to Monaco. It is on these gifts that the state is basing its claims.

To hasten payment the Mississippi bondholders left their case in care of the Council of Foreign Bondholders, London. This pertinacious organization, now in its sixtieth year, has been unremitting in its reminders of the Mississippi repudiation. Regularly every year its anual report recounts the circumstances of what Wordsworth indignantly called "this shameless dishonesty." Whenever it descried "the dawn of a coming day," in the sense of the assumption of these obligations, it hurried a representative to the southern state, in the hope of bringing that coming day nearer to actuality.

It is assumed that the Council of Foreign Bondholders arranged the gift of bonds to the Principality.

For three generations all reminders and the hopes have availed nothing. Repudiation had been writ into the Constitution. When asked what he would do in the matter, every successive governor has made the same response, "I have sworn to uphold the Constitution of Mississippi. I will."

This was the response of the progressive gentleman who was lifted to the governor's chair last year, M. Sennett Conner.

The two loans at issue had nothing to do either with the Civil War or with post-war reconstruction. The first was called the Planters' Bank Loan. Half a million dollars was issued in 1831 and another $1,500,000 in 1833, and the bonds were sold mostly in Britain and Holland, the money being needed to provide capital for the Planters' Bank, which had been chartered in 1830 by act of the State Legislature. A contemporary writer says that the money was received at Jackson "amid public rejoicing."

The bank prospered. So another was started. And, in view of the excellent record of the Planters' bonds, the $5,000,000 of bonds which were issued were eagerly bought in Europe to start this new bank, called the Union Bank. This was in 1838, and again there were public rejoicings in Jackson, which had just been stricken in the 1837 depression. But, unlike its sister institution, the Union Bank failed to do much business. It ran into the slump, and default on interest payment took place in respect of both series of bonds in 1841.

Mississippi suffered with the rest of the country during the Civil War. Repudiation talk became popular as interest payments continued neglected. A carpet-bag Governor, seeking to ingratiate himself in his southern bailiwick, took up the cry of repudiation. He proposed that an amendment to the Constitution be passed prohibiting forever any action toward payment of the repudiated paper. The amendment was carried in 1875 by the land-torn, war-shocked, carpet-bagged state. Explanation is not so easy of the indorsement which a more normal state gave in 1890 to the repudiation section at a new constitutional convention.

Permission to bring suit is being asked on the ground that this constitutional amendment of 1875 is rendered invalid by the Constitution of the United States.

Three provisions will undoubtedly be referred to extensively when the case comes to court. One is the Eleventh Amendment. Under this no suit can be started in the Supreme Court against a member of the Union by "citizens of another state or subject of any foreign state." This is the clause which has hitherto denied the Mississippi hondholders access to the Supreme Court. Another is the Fifth Amendment. This forbids any state from passing any law impairing the obligation of contracts—the famous bondholders' clause. The third is the Fourteenth Amendment, which forbids a state from depriving any person of his property without due process of law.

The case is bound to excite the liveliest debate on both sides of the Atlantic. Questions of law, of relations between the federal authority and the states—these will vie in interest with the century-old story of these wayward bonds.

Many individuals have sought to use American states for their defaulted bonds, and have always been speedily rejected on the grounds that an individual cannot sue a state or the Federal Government, unless the Government permits. The Monaco instance is the first in which a foreign government itself has brought suit. Vermont once sought to sue Mississippi over these very bonds, and was rejected.

Much comment has been aroused in Washington over the Monaco vs. Mississippi case chiefly because it follows France's default on war debts so speedily, and Monaco is in effect a subdivision of France. It is regarded as a diverting chapter in the long history of defaulted American bonds, and does introduce new legal complications.

She Wants to Be Like Other Girls

By Franz Ziegler—The Christian Science Monitor

Crown Princess Juliana of Holland

This Photograph Made at Her Special Request, Shows Her in Pensive Mood, But She Really Likes to "Sing and Be Merry."

James D. Mooney

The reelection of James D. Mooney, president, General Motors Export Company, as president of the American Manufacturers Export Association for the coming year is announced.

Danish Farmers In South Jutland Need State Help

Small Householder Loans Often Continue Through Three Generations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—The necessity of giving aid to Danish farmers, especially in South Jutland, was emphasized by Mr. Thorvald A. M. Stauning, Prime Minister, at a meeting of Social Democrats.

In South Jutland, he pointed out, there are many counter insurance associations and German loan banks where loans are made to the farmers at a lower percentage than those offered by Denmark.

"All new property taxes will be used for the agricultural problems," Mr. Stauning said. "There must be Government control of the produce. An early election, with the Currency Control Restrictions as one of the rungs in the ladder of the Conservative platform, will mean a greater number of workless people, and the unemployment in this country is not at present diminishing as in many lands, but on the contrary, it is on the increase. The Left party, together with the Conservatives, desires to help the property owner and other social problems, but first and foremost come the unemployed, and the state must have financial support for this purpose."

The smaller farmer or householder usually owns his property, after a long period of paying half-yearly loans, given by the state and other mortgage associations. These continue through three generations, the small holder gradually paying off the capital by about 1 per cent. The loans are given at 5 per cent.

Homemade Toys Were Beginning Of Big Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—In an endeavor to amuse his four-year-old son, Mr. A. Gray Pickard of Broadheath, near here, laid the foundation of what is now a flourishing British toy industry providing employment for about 100 workpeople.

Twelve years ago when Mr. Pickard's son was in the nursery stage at Rugby School it occurred to him that the metal constructional toys with their nuts and bolts and screwdrivers were too complicated for a child so young. A simpler wooden constructional toy would be better suited to his age.

Without any thought of selling the device, he worked out in a simple form a constructional toy. His son was delighted and thinking other young children might like it, Mr. Pickard developed his enterprise.

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FOREMAN: The Fifty Shilling Tailors suit *me* alright, Mr. Leslie—have done for years. Overcoats, Suits, Raincoats—and everything. But you, the Guv'nor's Son, can afford 7 or 8 Guineas.

MR. LESLIE: Even if I can, I'm not so foolish as to spend up to the limit just for the fun of the thing. I simply can't see how a man can possibly get a suit that's smarter or better made in all essentials than this—however much he pays.

FOREMAN: That's true enough. I've thought for a long time that no man need pay more than 50/- a time for his clothes.

MR. LESLIE: Not if he goes to The Fifty Shilling Tailors. You know, in my experience, they definitely do put better cloth, better materials and better style into their things than you could ever believe possible.

FOREMAN: I've often wondered why that is, Mr. Leslie.

MR. LESLIE: I'm pretty sure it's because of that great idea of theirs of working to a fixed price—*and a sound price, at that.* It keeps their eye on the target, so to speak. They can buy their cloth in bigger quantities and on a more predictable and profitable basis, they can organise production much more efficiently and economically, and they can train their staff to give a measure of service that wouldn't be possible otherwise. All of which they sum up in their phrase "Rational Tailoring."

FOREMAN: And what we people like about them is that Guarantee of theirs—the way they promise in black and white that if a suit or overcoat isn't just to your liking they'll either alter it, remake it, or refund you the money—whichever you prefer. A firm that says that—*and means it*—knows that its goods are *right.*

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35 Piccadilly W1
Acton—169-169a High Street
Balham—61 High Road
Clapham Junction SW11—2-4 St. John's Road
Croydon—114 North End
71 North End 75-77 Church St
Dartford SE8—177-9 High St
Ealing W5—New Broadway, Uxbridge Road
East Ham E6—104-6 High Street North
Fulham SW—322-4 North End Road
Hackney E8—408 Mare Street
Hammersmith—107 King St
Holloway N7—82 Seven Sisters Road
Islington—15-17 High Street
Ilford (Essex)—92 High Road
Kilburn NW6—122-4-6 High Rd
Kingston-on-Thames—69-71 Clarence Street
Lewisham SE13—194 High St
Peckham SE15—54 Rye Lane
Richmond (Surrey)—Doone Buildings, The Square
Romford—2 High Street
Stratford E—30 Broadway
Streatham SW16—97-99 Gleneldon Road
Tooting SW17—16-20 High St
Tottenham N17—480 High Rd
Walthamstow E—99-41 High Street
Wandsworth SW18—58 The Broadway
Wood Green N—33 High Road
Woolwich—32-34 Hare Street

MIDLANDS
Birmingham—84-5 High St
147 New St
Burton-on-Trent—9 Station Street
Cambridge—32-33 Petty Cury
Chesterfield—14-16 Burlington Street
Coventry—25-6 Smithford St
Derby—14-16 St. Peter's St
Hanley—2 Piccadilly
3 Piccadilly
Hereford—3a St. Peter's St
22 High Town
Kettering—29 Gold Street
Leicester—1a Haymarket
8 Silver Street
Lincoln—274 High Street
Mansfield—6 West Gate
Newark-on-Trent—14 Stodman Street
Newcastle (Staffs)—41 Ironmarket
Northampton—32 Gold St.
22 Market Sq. 27 Gold St
Nottingham—8-9 Beastmarket Hill
30 Clumber Street
7 Exchange Walk
Peterborough—44 Bridge St
Shrewsbury—25 Pride Hill
Stoke-on-Trent—35 Church Street
Walsall—34-6 Park Street
West Bromwich—193 High St
Wolverhampton—10-11 Dudley Street
Worcester—25 The Cross

YORKSHIRE
Barnsley—12 Cheapside
Bradford—10 Manchester Rd
26 Kirkgate
Castleford—21 Carlton Street
Doncaster—34 St. Sepulchregate
14 St. Sepulchregate
Halifax—2-4 Commercial St.
Huddersfield—17 King Street
45 New Street
Hull—13-14 Whitefriargate
32 King Edward Street
Keighley—44-6 Low Street
Leeds—53-55 Vicar Lane
155 Brigate, 40/41 Briggate
Pontefract—35 Market Place
Rotherham—19 High Street
Scarborough—2 Westboro'
Sheffield—96/102 The Moor
1 Haymarket
Wakefield—12 Bull Ring
2-4 Jackson's Arcade
York—26-7 Parliament Street
9 Low Ousegate

LANCASHIRE, CHESHIRE AND CUMBERLAND
Accrington—24 Blackburn Rd
93 Blackburn Rd
Barrow-in-Furness—182 Dalton Road
Blackburn—26 Darwen Street
29 King William Street
Bolton—64-66 Deansgate
Burnley—25a St. James Street
Bury—54 Fleet Street
Carlisle—58 English Street
Chester—3 Foregate Street
Leigh—13 Bradshawgate
Liverpool—13 Lord Street
45 London Road
53-59 Ranelagh Street
73 London Road
Manchester—22-24 Oldham St, 55 Market St
42-44 Oldham St
Oldham—107 Yorkshire St
66 Yorkshire St
Preston—24 Fishergate
17 Friargate
29 Church Street
Rochdale—45 Yorkshire St
St. Helens—18 Ormskirk St
9 Church Street
Salford—250 Regent Road
Southport—21 Eastbank St
Stockport—111 Princes St
Whitehaven—7a King Street
Wigan—18 Wallgate

EAST COAST
Chelmsford—39 High Street
Colchester—32 High Street
18-20 Long Wyre St
Great Yarmouth—23-24 Broad Row
Grimsby—6 Freeman Street
Ipswich—35 Westgate Street
12-14 Westgate St
King's Lynn—110 High Street
Norwich—1 Haymarket
16 White Lion St
Scunthorpe—133 High Street

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM
Ashington—33 Station Road
Bishop Auckland—Newgate End
Blyth—14 Waterloo Road
Consett—Middle Street
Crook—11 Hope Street
Darlington—7 Prebend Row
54 Northgate
Jarrow-on-Tyne—69 Ormonde Street
Newcastle—30 Blet Market
34 Blackett Street
North Shields—5 Saville St
22-23 Saville St. West
South Shields—37½ King St
71 King St
Sunderland—3-4 Fawcett St
West Hartlepool—51 Lynn St
West Stanley—Front Street

WALES and WEST COAST
Aberavon—1 Water Street
Aberdare—6 Canon Street
Cardiff—24 Queen Street
139 Queen Street
Ebbw Vale—Upper Street
Maesteg—129 Commercial St
Mountain Ash—Oxford St. corner of Darren Road
Newport—19 High Street
172 Commercial St
Pontypridd—67 Taff Street
Swansea—23 High Street
3 Oxford Street
Tonypandy—109a Dunraven Street

SOUTHERN COUNTIES
Bath—30 Westgate Street
Bournemouth—1 Commercial Rd
Brighton—32-33 Western Rd
Bristol—42 Castle Street
5-6 Castle Street
Exeter—73 High St, 92 Fore St
Gloucester—27-9 Northgate Street
High Wycombe—7-8 Queens Square
Reading—84 Broad Street
Plymouth—2-3 Union Street
21 Old Town St 86 Old Town
Portsmouth—187-9 Commercial Rd
Southampton—26 East St
99 East St
Swindon—20 Regent Street
77 Regent Street

SCOTLAND
Aberdeen—3-5 St Nicholas St
64 St Nicholas St
Ayr—224 High Street
Coatbridge—98 Main Street
Dundee—40 Murraygate
65 Murraygate
Dunfermline—48 High Street
Edinburgh—21 Princes Street
39-41 South Bridge
Glasgow—21-7 Argyle Street
130 Sauchiehall St
81 Union St, 154-6 Argyle St
Govan (Glasgow SW1)—13-15 Burleigh Street
Greenock—26-38 Hamilton St
32 Hamilton St
Hamilton—45 Quarry Street
Kilmarnock—11 King Street
Leith—117 Kirkgate
Motherwell—104 Brandon St
Paisley—20 High Street
Partick (Glasgow)—354 Dumbarton Road

IRELAND
Belfast—29 Ann Street
29 North Street
Dublin—50 Henry Street

Franklin Institute Marks Wright Flight Anniversary

Hall of Aviation Dedicated With Amelia Earhart as Speaker and Orville Wright as One of the Special Guests of the Occasion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18—Thirty years ago yesterday an odd-looking wasplike machine was successfully maneuvered from the top of a sand dune at Kitty Hawk, N. C., where it took the air and flew a distance of 540 feet within 12 seconds, the first power-propelled airplane flight ever achieved by man.

Dr. Orville Wright, the pilot on this memorable flight, who, with his brother Wilbur devoted years to the working out of the new invention, yesterday was the honor guest of the Benjamin Franklin Memorial and Franklin Institute here for the formal dedication of the Hall of Aviation in the new memorial building.

Miss Amelia Earhart (Mrs. George Putnam), the first woman to fly alone across the Atlantic, was the second honor guest for that occasion and officiated at the dedication ceremonies, standing beneath the plane in which she made her historic flight and which is now part of a permanent exhibition of the museum.

Introduced by Mr. Nathan Hayward, president of the Franklin Institute, Miss Earhart briefly sketched the history of aviation, beginning with the achievement of the Wright brothers.

In accepting Miss Earhart's address, Dr. Howard McClenahan, secretary and director of the Franklin Institute, said that the institute dedicated the aviation section of the museum to "an extension and dissemination of the knowledge of the science of aviation among young people in particular and among the community at large."

Mr. Frank H. Russell, president of the Aircraft Manufacturers Association, commented on the fact that the tremendous industry of the airplane of today still utilizes the same elements of control that were discovered 30 years ago by the Wright brothers. Col. Paul Henderson, vice-president of the United Air Lines was another speaker.

Section of Memorial

The aviation hall is a section of the new $4,000,000 home of the Franklin Institute and the Benjamin Franklin Memorial, Inc., into which the organizations but recently removed from their old building. The Franklin Institute is the oldest organization in the United States devoted to the study and promotion of the mechanical arts and applied sciences.

It is interesting to note that Benjamin Franklin, in whose memory the dual enterprice was established, contributed directly toward its maintenance. One of the funds in possession of the Franklin Institute which will be used to help in support and operation of the new project consists of a greater portion of the original fund of 1000 pounds bequeathed to the City of Philadelphia for the establishment of a loan fund to help apprentices and for uses to benefit the city at the end of a century. The Benjamin Franklin Memorial, Inc., was organized and is sponsored by the Poor Richard Club.

Founded 110 years ago the beginning of the institute was the outgrowth of an interesting chain of circumstances concerning a young man, by name Samuel Vaughan Merrick, a native of Maine, but a protégé of his uncle, Samuel Vaughan of this city, while still in his teens.

Having come to the then largest and most progressive city in the country to enter the countinghouse of his uncle, young Merrick seems to have brought with him a large stock of enthusiasm and energy, for when he was just over 21 his uncle put him in charge of an insolvent business which he had had to take over as creditor, and for which he could find no manager. The business was the making of fire engines.

Without Mechanical Training

Thus it happened that the youth who had started out to seek his fortune through the adding and subtracting of figures found himself "the owner of a workshop but without a mechanical education and with scarcely a mechanical idea," to use his own words about the situation. However, Merrick did not intend that this situation should persist, for he straightway applied to the Mechanics Institute for membership in order to study to fit himself for his new undertaking.

But here he reckoned without his host, for the Mechanics Institute, designed to aid artisans in their respective crafts, maintained that young Merrick was not a mechanic by his own admission, and that, consequently, he was not eligible to membership until he had become one. This, Merrick believed, was putting the cart before the horse, since it was for the purpose of learning the mechanical arts and the science through which they operate that he wished membership.

Since there was no other institution in the city where he could study mechanical science at night, he reasoned that there must be other aspiring young men who were equally deprived of the opportunity to progress. This, Merrick decided, should not be, and he set about to remedy the evil by founding a new institution.

Although the 14 backers of the institution were chosen for their ability achievement, and quality of leadership, it is interesting to note that almost all of them were young, five of them whose ages are recorded being under 30 and one, Matthias W. Baldwin, the founder of the Baldwin Locomotive Work, being 31.

The meeting was called on Feb. 5, 1824, and was an entire success, nearly 500 members of the new institute being enrolled at that time. The charter from the State Legislature was received in March of the same year, and Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania for the Promotion of the Mechanical Arts was a reality.

Weekly Lectures Started

Weekly lectures were started and have been held regularly ever since. A day and night school for members and their sons was organized, to provide the greatly needed opportunity for the study of mathematics and the mechanical arts, and also of mechanical drawing. The city of Philadelphia later modeled the Central High School along the same lines as those of the institute's school, and when that was done the institute discontinued all but the school of mechanical drawing, which functioned for a period of 99 years, until like instruction was provided by the city schools.

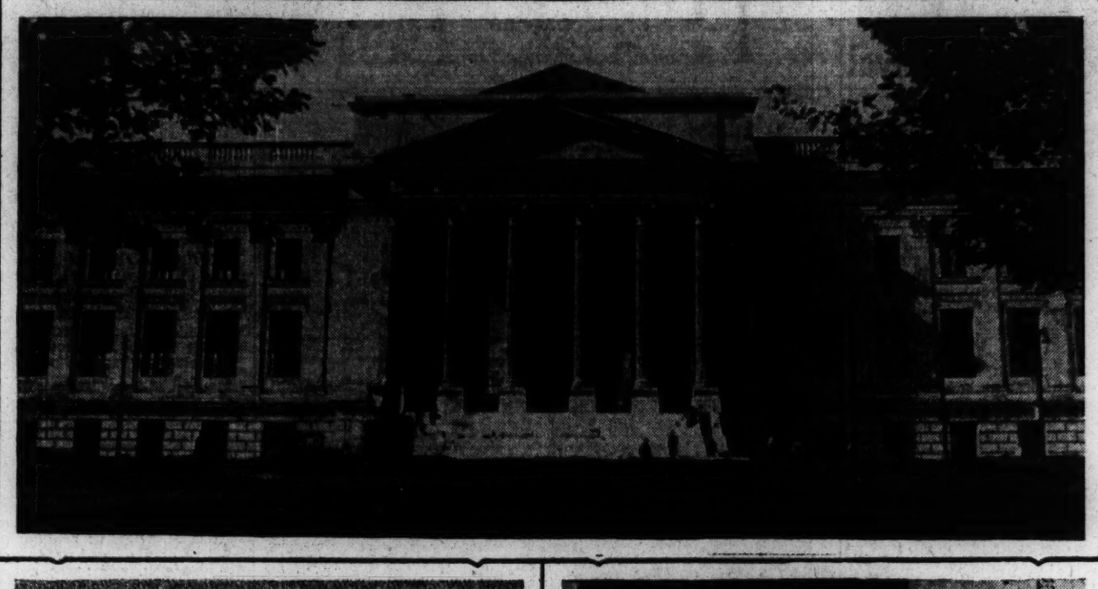
The appointment of a committee to investigate and report on new and useful machines, inventions and discoveries was undertaken at the start, and has continued ever since. This committee also determines the selection of the recipients of the medals, diplomas and awards which are conferred annually by the institute, the most coveted of which is the Gold Medal.

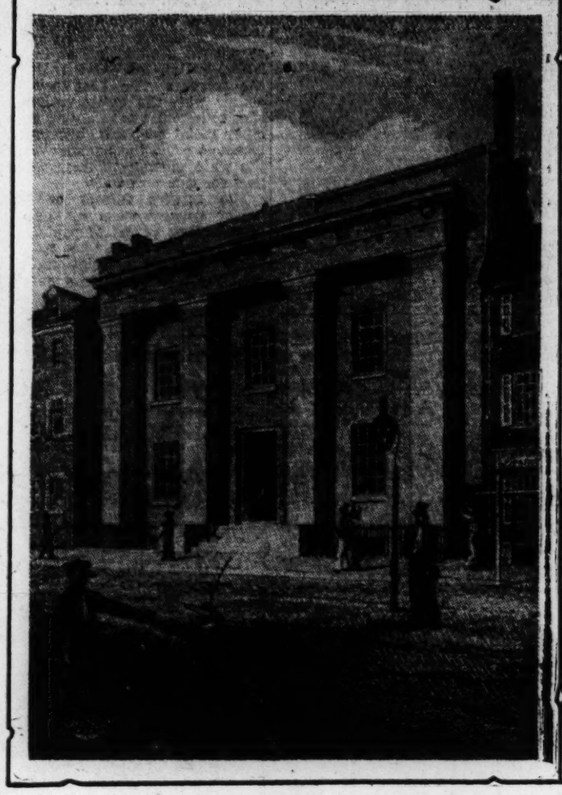
The corner stone of the building which has housed the Franklin Institute for 108 years was laid on June 8, 1925, "in ancient and Masonic form by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in the presence of the Society."

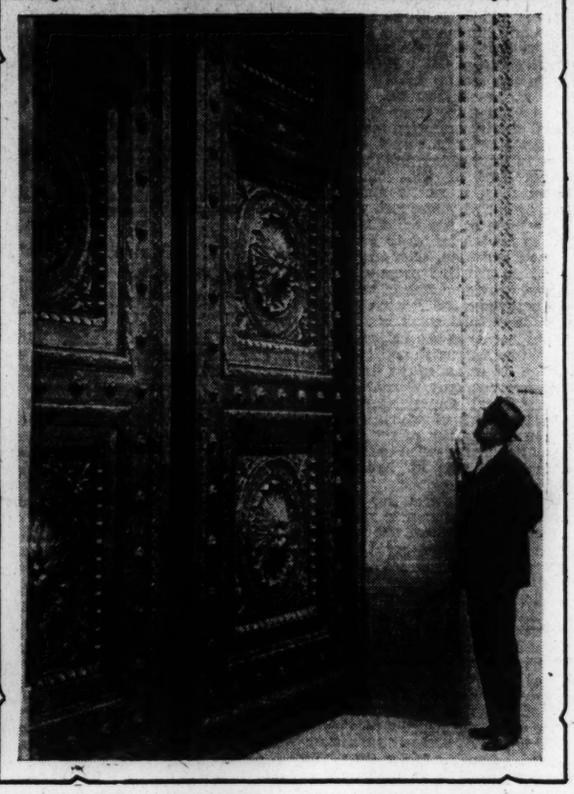
In this building there has accumulated one of the most valuable libraries on physical science in America. Here, too, was collected a group of historical and scientific relics and models that spell the history of mechanical invention for a hundred years, and the lecture hall of this old building, whose granite steps are worn into deep grooves by the passing of the feet of many eager generations, has heard discourses which form a compendium of the development of physical science and the mechanical arts during a century of progress the like of which has never before been witnessed.

The library, the scientific instruments which Benjamin Franklin used, and the various valuable exhibits which were the physical contents of the old building are all safely moved to the beautiful new home on the Parkway. Empty are the wooden shelves and cases which until recently housed all these, and the sagging, wide, board floors will creak no more to the tread of incoming feet. But something remains that could not be packed into moving vans, a something that only time itself can transfer to the great, new building, and then only if the leaders of the new institute are true to the guiding principle of the old—the fidelity and consecration to the ideal of the discovery and pursuit of knowledge.

Honoring a Great Figure in American History







Upper Picture © International News Photos. All Other THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The New Benjamin Franklin Institute at Philadelphia

Upper Picture—Exterior of New Structure. Lower Left—The Franklin Institute As It Appeared in 1825. Lower Right—One of the Massive Bronze Doors of the New Building.

Wright Brothers Epochal Flight Widely Observed

Hundreds Attend 30th Anniversary Ceremonies at Kitty Hawk

KITTY HAWK, N. C., Dec. 18—(AP)—Sandy Kill Devil Hill, set apart 30 years from all the other sand hills along the Carolina coast when Orville and Wilbur Wright made the first successful airplane flight from it, was visited by hundreds yesterday in commemoration of that epochal event.

There was no formal ceremony. The principal scheduled observance, dropping of a wreath on the hill by Lieut.-Commander Frank M. Hawks while on a speed flight from Washington to Dayton, Ohio, via Kitty Hawk, was called off because of weather conditions.

Although bad weather to the north caused cancellation of Commander Hawks' flight, it was balmy and clear here in contrast to that of Dec. 17, 1903, when the Wright brothers took their queer, box-like plane into the air and sailed it victoriously for 120 feet.

On that day the temperature was near freezing and a 25-mile-an-hour wind whipped clouds of sand over the hill and their plane as it took off on a flight which has come to be regarded as one of the major scientific achievements of the century.

Gathering at the winged pylon, erected on top of the hill by the Federal Government, were four men who played important parts in aiding the Wrights to make their first flight. They were Mr. John T. Daniels, Mr. Adam Ethridge and Mr. John Moore, three survivors of the five men who helped the Wrights launch their plane, and Mr. Alpherus W. Drinkwater, government telegraph operator here who flashed to the world the news of the successful flight.

Mr. Drinkwater, now president of the Kill Devil Hill Memorial Association, headed the assemblage at the hill, but refused to make even a short talk.

"I'm better fitted to send messages over wires than to deliver addresses," he said. Mr. Drinkwater sent 42,000 words to the press after the Wrights' flight 30 years ago.

Ohio Town Turns Down Public Works' $3000

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—Cheviot, Ohio, put itself on the map Dec. 16 as the first city to refuse a public works grant. Some other public coffer was enriched by $3000 as a result.

Cheviot, through its solicitor, advised the Public Works Administration that it will pay for the sewer it is now building with its own funds and suggested that "This $3000 may be alloted for some other worthy cause."

Public works officials said that there did not seem to be any scarcity of "worthy causes," considering the fact that allotments already made amount to about $3,000,000,000 while other projects calling for loans and grants of more than $3,000,000,000 are still pending.

Steel Pay Rolls Rise

NEW YORK, Dec. 18(AP)—Steel pay rolls increased nearly $500,000 to $37,977,385 in October, the American Iron and Steel Institute reports, although production declined about 9 per cent from September.

Tremendous Advances Since Feat of Wrights

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (AP)—Thirty years ago yesterday man first spread his wings and took to the air. Specifically, the man was Orville Wright and the place was Kitty Hawk, N. C.

The anniversary finds the aviation industry a lusty, fast-growing child, with huge transport ships threading the airways on regular schedule, knitting the world closer together, and with one of the greatest of air heroes, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, about to add another epochal flight to a glittering array of brand new records.

The past year has seen new records established in almost every branch of flying—speed, distance, altitude, and even in "upside down" flying. The mighty Mount Everest, tallest in the world, has been conquered, a British plane having flown over it on April 3.

Colonel Lindbergh, who set the world a-throbbing with admiration when he flew nonstop from New York to Paris in 1927, is at Miami, Fla., on the last leg of a 28,000-mile, five-month survey flight which took him from one side of the Atlantic to the other and back again, and from the arctic circle to down under the equator.

Lindbergh Flight

Colonel Lindbergh, with his wife acting as navigator and wireless operator, flew up the western side of the Atlantic from New York to the arctic circle, across to Norway, around the North Sea, over the European coast to the Azores, Madeira, the Cape Verdes and Africa to the equator. He completed the loop by flying to Brazil and back to the United States.

Since the first successful transatlantic flight was essayed on June 14, 1919, by Capt. John Alcock and Lieut. Arthur W. Brown, improved flying devices have made long overwater flights almost commonplace.

A year after Colonel Lindbergh's memorable New York-to-Paris flight the wireless made its appearance as an aid to long air journeys. Capt. Charles Kingsford-Smith used it when he and three other men flew the Southern Cross from California to Hawaii on the first leg of an around-the-world flight.

A new record in globe-circling was established only last July when Wiley Post, in an amazing display of stamina, drove his monoplane around the world in 7 days and 19 hours. Kingsford-Smith spent two years making the westward trip.

Balbo's Mass Flight

Another spectacular achievement of the last year was the mass flight of Gen. Italo Balbo's Italian air armada from Italy to Chicago and back.

Colonel Lindbergh's longest single hop on his present flight was the trip from Bathurst, West Africa, to Natal, Brazil, a distance of 1834 miles, which he covered in 15 hours and 53 minutes. In January, Jean Mermoz, the French flier, set a record of 14 hours, 2 minutes, for the westward crossing of the South Atlantic. He flew from Senegal, West Africa, to Natal, a distance of 1962 miles.

Women have had their share of air triumphs, too. Amy Mollison became the first woman to make the westward crossing of the North Atlantic when she helped her husband, Capt. James A. Mollison, pilot the Seafarer from Wales to Bridgeport, Conn., where they cracked up within half an hour of their goal last July.

On Aug. 8, Helen Boucher set an altitude record for women of 19,364 feet. The altitude record for all planes, more than 43,000 feet, is held by Apollo Soucek, navy flier.

Other records established during the year included:

Air line distance—Codos and Rossi, New York to Rayak, Syria, 5650 miles, 56 hours.

West to east transcontinental (with stops)—Col. Roscoe Turner, 10 hours 5½ minutes.

West to east transcontinental (nonstop)—Frank M. Hawks, 13 hours 27 minutes.

England to Australia—C. P. Ulm, six days 17¾ hours.

Spain to Cuba (nonstop)—Capt. Marino Barberan and Lieut. Joaquin Collar, 39 hours, 50 minutes.

New York to Miami—James Wedell, 5 hours 5 minutes.

Dayton Is Honoring Flight of the Wrights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTON, Ohio, Dec. 18—Dayton began its two-day observance of the thirteth anniversary of the first airplane flight by Wilbur and Orville Wright yesterday afternoon. Mr. Lorain Wright, brothers of the inventors and first pilots of flying machine with engine power, represented Orville Wright, the latter being in Philadelphia to participate in the dedication of the new Franklin Museum of Science.

Under the lead of Brig.-Gen. Henry C. Pratt of Wright Field here and Mr. Howard Smith, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce Committee on Aeronautics, residents of the community visited the Wilbur Wright Monument, Mr. Smith placing a wreath thereon. Three planes piloted by Capt. B. C. Moffett, Capt. J. M. Gillespie and Lieut. R. J. Minty from Wright Field hovered overhead.

Inclement weather prevailed and the program was brief. Mr. Smith repeated the following inscription that is on the east wall of the monument at Kitty Hawk, N. C., where the first flight was made:

"The long toil of the brave is not quenched nor has the cost fretted away the zeal of their hopes. O'er the fruitful earth and athwart the sea hath passed the light of noble deeds unquenchable forever."

Mr. Orville Wright planned to attend the public luncheon here today at which speakers will be Gov. George White of Ohio; Colonel E. A. Deeds, General Pratt and others. Mr. Wright continues to make his home in Dayton, within a few blocks of the little bicycle repair shop, much changed today, in which he and his brother Wilbur built their first gliders and completed the engine to give the first heavier than air power to carry man safely above the earth. Mr. Wright maintains an up-to-date laboratory here, in which he carries on experimental efforts.

France Honors Wright

LE MANS, France, Dec. 18 (AP)—France celebrated today the twenty-fifth anniversary of Wilbur Wright's historic airplane flight at Auvours Field. On this date, in 1908, Wright flew for 1h., 54m., 32 2-5s., covering a distance of 62 miles and demonstrating for all time the practicability of heavier-than-air machines.

Wilbur Wright's first two pupils in France, the Marquis de Lambert and Col. Lucas Girardville, recounted their experiences as Wright's students.

Redmond & Co. Bonus

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (AP)—The steel exchange firm of Redmond & Co. announces the distribution to its employees of a special Christmas bonus of 20 per cent of the annual salary. This is the first of the large firms to announce such action this year.

Truly Balanced Budget Urged By Economy League

Plea Sent to President and Congress for Check on Expenditures

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—The National Economy League, which led a successful fight to have excessive expenditures for veterans' pensions lopped off last spring, is now training its artillery on the Federal Government's appropriations for emergency activities under the recovery program.

In a petition to President Roosevelt and Congress, made public yesterday, the league urges "a true balancing of the budget at the earliest practicable date," and warns that, unless the spending process is checked in time, "a loss of government credit and national insolvency will ensue."

The petition puts forward a five-point program as desirable in order to balance the budget.

The debt service should be provided for, it holds.

Regular operating expenses, including those for national defense and established civil functions, should be held "within the strictest limits of economy, and in no event should be permitted to exceed the appropriations for the current fiscal year."

Relief for the unemployed should be swung back as far as possible upon the states and communities and federal aid should be given only to the extent that it is "clearly essential to supplement the provision made by the states and local communities."

The whole question of emergency expenses should be studied, those which are found wasteful eliminated, and the balance "reduced to a point where the total expenditure does not exceed the prospective receipts, including additional receipts from new taxation."

Additional taxes, which will necessarily be large, should be levied, after all practicable reductions in expenditures are made, so as to cover the gap between the reduced expenses and the anticipated receipts under present laws, the petition says.

Declaring that the vast additions to the public debt of the United States are "unprecedented in peace time in this or any other country," the petition asserts that another enormous increase of the debt is threatened during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935.

"In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1933, the national debt increased by over $3,000,000,000," it says. "The increase for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, is estimated at over $4,000,000,000.

The National Economy League is a nonpolitical, nonpartisan organization, formed in November, 1931, to secure elimination of all wasteful and unnecessary government expenditures and to "revive and restore the American principle that our Government shall truly be a government for the benefit of the whole people." Mr. Henry H. Curran is director; Mr. George J. Dunbaugh, assistant director; Mr. Gilbert G. Browne, chairman of the managing committee; Mr. Graham B. Blaine, treasurer; Mr. E. Roland Harriman, chairman of the finance committee, and Mr. George W. Naumburg, vice-chairman of the finance committee.

Sheffield Has Fewer Jobless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHEFFIELD, Eng.—Some 10,000 more persons are employed in Sheffield than there were a year ago, according to figures issued here recently. The daily output of steel in the Sheffield area is now nearly 1000 tons higher a working day than at the corresponding period last year, and is increasing. The present rate of production, both in tonnage and value is far higher than in the best pre-war years.

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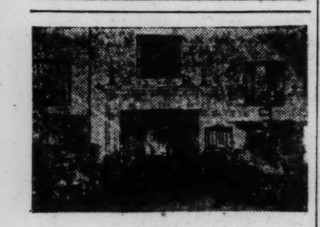

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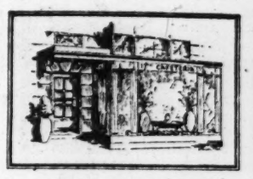

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An Old Roman Road

IT HAS many disguises, this old Roman road. Straight as an arrow, a hard, flat, green trackway, twenty-seven feet wide and plainly visible (cambered and fossed on each side as it is) in the quiet green fields, it came running up to meet us out of the north. There, at the edge of the modern road that runs along the base of the hills, it turned gently to the right and, a mere ghost of a track, unnoticed by the traffic of the dusty highway, ran companionably at our side for a mile or more

Then, at a bend of our road, we lost it for a while. When we picked it up again, it was wearing a cunning disguise—that of a little winding woodland path, skirting the abrupt slope of one of the downs' boldest headlands; a delightfully lonely sunken path in some places overgrown with coppice, in others fringed by the thin thread of an ancient hedge, and everywhere haunted with such unobtrusive creatures as rabbits, and hedgehogs and shy, quiet birds.

So it went on for half a mile, when we lost it again in the vast abyss of an old silent chalk-pit; and forgot it, too, in our delight at finding actually a clump of April violets blooming in the seared and withered November grass!

As if determined not to be so easily dismissed, however, our Roman road reappeared before long as a narrow field path leading us to a modern highway, the main London road, where (something like a tornado after the tranquillity and ancient peace of those quiet downland ways) chars-à-bancs screamed and motorcycles belched fumes and smoke, shooting by like arrows in a whirl of dust. Beyond that point, however, we were soon—happily—treading the old track again in the road now known as Beggar's Lane.

It is a charming lane that the beggar has thus been permitted to call his own. Tall beeches overhang high hedges, draped with traveler's joy. Immediately behind the hedge on the left, the great green precipitous bulk of the hill almost tumbles into the lane; and, on ahead, the greater mass of the southerly hills all but blocks its further course.

In the angle between these two masses of hills, we came unexpectedly upon a little hidden-away downland village, its red roofs and gray walls ringed securely with ancient trees. Passing its mill pond, a broken track brought us at length to a further stretch of our Roman road, and there, we found, men knew it as the Bridle Path. Narrow at first, it widened imperceptibly as it went into a terrace way twenty-five feet or so wide, as completely smooth and hard as if it were built yesterday. It was there, where it went wandering away into the blue-hazed distance between gentle slopes scattered everywhere with the relics of a forgotten age (fragments of old roads, odd entrenchments, a sunken barrow or two and innumerable shards and flints) that we bade it good-by.

Our Roman Road had brought us many delights along its varied course. It was November: "No-warmth, no-light, No-vember," as the poet put it. But he surely must have been as nearly related to Eyes-and-no-Eyes as a poet can be; for there is color and light in November and December, such as one would never dream of—only it has to be looked for.

Winter's delicate pastels are no less beautiful than autumn's flaming leafage and jeweled mosaics of gleaming berries. Green was the grass, this afternoon, in every varying, woven hue; fields of mangolds were squares of blue-tinged emerald, and every plowed field glowed with a soft velvety bloom, "like that of young blood beneath a healthy skin." Close at hand those fields were a rich serious brown, white-specked with flints; farther off, a deep wine-colored hue had crept into them, and farther off still they were a gentle amethyst haze. Low-lying lands were streaked with lines of intense blue that were dikes, sallow-willow wands were orange and mahogany red; and in every woodland, copse and dingle the pixie people had left their enameled toadstools in pink, flame, ivory and orange.

But—certainly—the wind blew cold over the crest of the down, and to avoid it we kept well below the ridge as we made our way homewards after leaving the Bridle Path. Here it was very still. Now and then there would be a gentle whir as a covey of partridges took wing from the stubble; or a stonechat, flitting about the gorse bushes, would survey us with pert curiosity for a moment, and then fly off with his metallic "clink-clink!"

As evening approached, horizons took on a hazy violet tint, mists crept up the coombes and, against it all, blue smoke went up from red-roofed cottages, making enchanting tapestries of shifting color. We had reached the old flint-walled farm now and could hear the stamp of animals in the stables, the clatter of hob-nailed boots on cobble stones, the creaking of well chains. And everywhere along the wooded ditches there was a sharp savor where farm hands had been cutting the bracken for litter.

Further along, where elms overhung a great barn, starlings were gathering for the night. We stood fascinated, watching them. They were flying in on every side, coming first in twos and threes from the hayricks, then in parties of twenty or more, winging in from the stubbles, and finally in a great flock of several hundreds sweeping in mysteriously from some distant marsh. With a great beating of wings they went through their drill, wheeling beautifully first to the right and then to the left, flying in square formation, crossing each other's paths without once colliding or becoming entangled, finally trailing out across the sky like wind-blown smoke and dropping downwards simultaneously to settle for the night.

All was pandemonium now for some time. Whistling, hissing, chattering, they changed places ceaselessly, preening their feathers, twitching wings and tails, and performing other details of a perfect toilet, until gradually the clamor died down and the outer groups drew in closer to the center. Slowly the last subdued chatterings subsided, and presently all was at peace. How still the evening seemed as we resumed our way!

Southwards the sky was a lake of deep and frosty blue; westwards, above the fading splendor of the winter sunset, a star trembled as if in trepidation at its early coming; eastwards were shadow and mystery; northwards, the old Roman Road came running up to meet us out of the twilit fields.

We had accomplished our afternoon's circle, and the magic was complete.

ESTHER MEYNELL.

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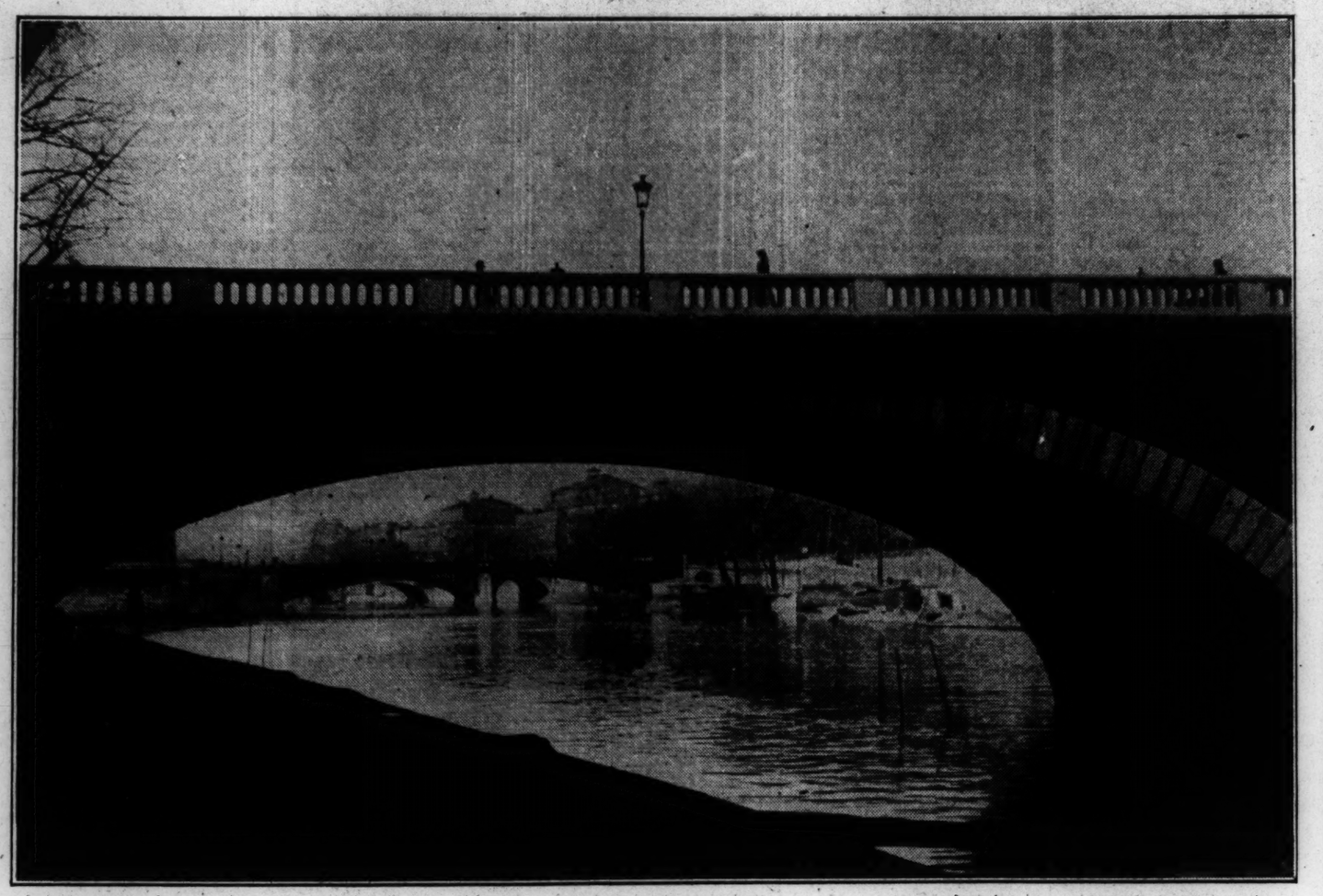

Four Bridges Across the Seine

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by William J. McGreal.

THE Seine has none of the mystery of the Thames, the castellated glory of the Rhine, the unbending majesty of the Hudson, but where nature left off the Gallic touch began, and its course of eight miles through Paris has been skillfully banked, artfully spanned. Along the river's gray-stoned embankments are the quais of various and musical names that serve as promenades, curiosity shops and book stalls, and vantage grounds for fishermen.

The fishermen of Paris are proverbial; year after year, season after season, they sit or stand patiently beside their poles waiting for a nibbling confirmation of their long hope. So stationary are they and so insouciant, that merely eyeing the course of the river might be thought their appointed occupation. The uninitiated, watching them, is convinced that fish have been forgotten long ago—but no! A rod quivers, is played for a moment, then the line is cautiously drawn in; a microscopic fish is landed, surveyed with quiet esteem, then disentangled from the hook and laid tenderly in a basket.

It is a Sunday morning. The river moves quietly past the empty washhouses and swimming baths, past the unpeopled quais, under the bridges; except for a few earnest fishermen, a few pedestrians, no one marks its course. On a week day it is different. Then the bridges bustle with traffic, the quais hum with life, the river quickens under activity; barges and boats glide along the water, stopping by the landings at the foot of the quais. There the boats unload their cargoes—timber, fuel, fruit, oil, building materials. The little river steamers ply hastily back and forth, dotted with tourists and excursionists. Women bring their washing to the water's edge, soapsuds float out upon the Seine. But nothing disturbs the fishermen: aloof, imperturbable, as much a part of the river as its near thirty bridges, they wait patiently.

En Route With the Peerybingles

It was not easy to remain silent very long in John Peerybingle's cart, for everybody on the road had something to say; though it might only be "How are you!" and indeed it was very often nothing else, still, to give that back again in the right spirit or cordiality, required, not merely a nod and a smile, but as wholesome an action of the lungs withal, as a longwinded Parliamentary speech. Sometimes, passengers on foot, or horseback, plodded on a little way beside the cart, for the express purpose of having a chat; and then there was a great deal to be said, on both sides.

Then, Boxer gave occasion to more good-natured recognitions of and by the Carrier, than half-a-dozen Christians could have done! Everybody knew him, all along the road—especially the fowls and pigs, who when they saw him approaching, with his body all on one side, and his ears pricked up inquisitively, and that knob of a tail making the most of itself in the air, immediately withdrew into remote back settlements, without waiting for the honor of a nearer acquaintance. He had business everywhere; going down all the turnings, looking into all the wells, bolting in and out of all the cottages, dashing into the midst of all the Dame-Schools, fluttering all the pigeons, and magnifying the tails of all the cats. . . .

The packages and parcels for the errand cart, were numerous; and there were many stoppages to take them in and give them out; which were not by any means the worst parts of the journey. Some people were so full of expectation about their parcels, and other people were so full of wonder about their parcels, and other people were so full of inexhaustible directions about their parcels, and John had such a lively interest in all the parcels, that it was as good as a play. . . .

You couldn't see very far in the fog, of course; but you could see a great deal, oh, a great deal! It's astonishing how much you may see in a thicker fog than that, if you will only take the trouble to look for it. Why, even to sit watching for the Fairy-rings in the fields, and for the patches of hoarfrost still lingering in the shade, near hedges and by trees, was a pleasant occupation: to make no mention of the unexpected shapes in which the trees themselves came starting out of the mist, and glided into it again. The hedges were tangled and bare, and waved a multitude of blighted garlands in the wind; but there was no discouragement in this. It was agreeable to contemplate; for it made the fireside warmer in possession, and the summer greener in expectancy. The river looked chilly; but it was in motion, and moving at a good pace; which was a great point. The canal was rather slow and torpid; that must be admitted. Never mind. It would freeze the sooner when the frost set fairly in, and then there would be skating, and sliding; and the heavy old barges, frozen up somewhere, near a wharf, would smoke their rusty iron chimney-pipes all day, and have a lazy time of it.—From "The Cricket on the Hearth," by CHARLES DICKENS.

Wings

There's never a water-bird that sings,
But oh the beat of the splendid wings!

Water-birds with color and crest
Hover and dive and sail at rest.

Steely mirror and misty trees;
And gulls inland from the stormy seas.

Eddy and ripple that follow after
The swimming birds with a hidden laughter.

And a sound e'en sweeter than bird that sings
Is the beat of wings, the beat of wings!

F. MILDRED BICKMAN.

פּאַרבעריימונג

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סייענס מאָניטאָר")

וואָס א שטודענט פון קריסטשען סייענס האָט געלעזען אין די ציימונגען, אז א געוויסע אונטערנעמונג, וואָס איז געפלאָסן געווען נעוועזען פאר דער וואָהלטאָג פון די מענשהייט, און וואָס האָט שוין א לאנגע צייט אונטערוועגס פון דעם סוף, בשעת ער געוואָנט, „דערויבער זיים איהר אויך צוגעגרייט, דען דער בן אדם וועט קומען אין א שעה, פון וועלכע איהר מאכט נישט." דאָס וואָס ער האָט געלעזען, וויל ער האָם פערשטאנען, אז דער אמתיקער וועג צו אויפהאלטן אין א גוטער שטאנד אין דער וואָהלטאָג פון גאָט, דערפאר האָט ער זיך דערמאנט אין זיין גוטגעראָטענעם צו אלע ציימען. אויסער זיים זע פון דעם קרישטשען סיינטס מעקסטבוך, „וויסנשאפט און געזונדם מיט "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy א שליסעל צו די היילונג שריפטען," וואָראום מיר, עדדי א מבול פון ליכטיגקייט אויף דעם פראקטישען דורכפיהרונג פון דיזער וואָהרהייט, וועלן זי שרייבט, נאכדעם וועלן זי דערמאנטם פריהער די וועלט אין דעם אפאסטעל פולוס:" יעקב... איז די בעווילינגטע ציים; זעה, יעצם איז דער טאג פון ישועה," און דער אפאסטעל האָט גים גמיינט מים דערמים, דאָס די מענשען מוזען זיך צוגרייטען פאר א טאג פון ישועה און זיכערהייט אין א צוקונפטער וועלם, נאר אדרבה, אז יעצ איז די ציים אין וועלכע צו שפירען מאכי אונזער ישועה אין גייסט און אין לעבען. יעצם איז די ציים צו וועהרן בעפרייט פון די זשאנאטאם מאשטיילקע שטערצען און פערגענגען, דען אי די שטערצען און אי די ציירער זיינען אונזוויקליך, וויל ביידע זיינען אונטערליין פון קריסטשען סיינס." די יעצם טאָר, „איוב זי שטערבט ליבע וואָלטען וועלען דיזען עדרישע כוחות צוזאמענקומען, מוזען זיי פרייהער בעפרייטען די וואָהרע אידעע און בעשליכען פרינציפ פון אלעם וואָס אין אמתין קקזיסטירם, און וואָס רעכיים דעם אונזוועדזים אויף אן האראמאָניש אופן."

יעזוס, דער מאן וואָס האָם אנגעקיינדיגם דעם אמתין וועג וויי אזוי צו לעבען, האָם בעי־יספערם זיינע נאכפאלגער מוזה צו שפארכען זי דערמיטען צו דערגרייכען א שאנאר פון וואָהרער און גייסטיגע פאָרבעריימונג— צו שפרעכען צו אנערקענען בעגעגנוערטיג גופעם. זיין בקריף פון דעם מענשען האָם ערפילט אלע זיינע נויטיגן. ער האָם בעוואויזם אין דעם האראמאָניש יעצם. זיין קאריקטר איז בעווען א לעבען פון פרייוויליגע מחשבות, וואָס איז בע־ וען א רעזולטאם פון זיין פערשאנד פון דעם אויבערשטען פון דעם מענש אלס דער אפאסטעל זאגט, אז ער איז אויסער איז ער בעווארען פערזיכערם פון דעם קרייסט (פון דעם משיח), וואָס קומם אויבער און אויסער צו דעם מענשליכען בעווארענם פון דעם גייסט, אלע זיינען. און אזוי זעהען מיר, אז אנער ווען א שמודענם פון קריסטשען סיינס לעזם, קען קיין מאל נים וויסען פון אן אונטערוואָרפענער צושאל, אדער שפירען א בעי־ספיהל פון פערצאכלעקיגונג, וואָס לאָזם זיך אויס אין א לאגע פון אונבעקווימליכ־ קויט און שאנד. דערויבער קקנען מיר זע־ הען, אז וואָס מעהר גייסטיג וועם וועהרען די בעזאנקען פון דעם מענש, אלס מעהרער זיכער וועם וועהרען דער מענש, אז ער וועם זיין צופרידענער צו אלע ציימען. אויסין זיים 30 פון דעם קרישטשען סיינס מעקסטבוך, „וויסנשאפט און בעזונדם מים "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy א שליסעל צו די היילונג שריפטען," וואָראום מיר, עדדי א מבול פון ליכטיגקייט אויף דעם פראקטישען דורכפיהרונג פון דיזער וואָהרהייט, וועלן זי שרייבט, נאכדעם וועלן זי דערמאנטם פריהער די וועלט אין דעם אפאסטעל פולוס:" יעקב... איז די בעווילינגטע ציים; זעה, יעצם איז דער טאג פון ישועה," און דער אפאסטעל האָט גים גמיינט מים דערמים, דאָס די מענשען מוזען זיך צוגרייטען פאר א טאג פון ישועה און זיכערהייט אין א צוקונפטער וועלם, נאר אדרבה, אז יעצ איז די ציים אין וועלכע צו שפירען מאכי אונזער ישועה אין גייסט און אין לעבען. יעצם איז די ציים צו וועהרן בעפרייט פון די זשאנאטאם מאשטיילקע שטערצען און פער־ גענגען, דען אי די שטערצען און אי די ציירער זיינען אונזוויקליך, וויל ביידע זיינען אונטערליין פון קריסטשען סיינס." די יעצם טאָר, „איוב זי שטערבט ליבע וואָלטען וועלען דיזען עדרישע כוחות צוזאמענקומען, מוזען זיי פרייהער בעפרייטען די וואָהרע אידעע און בעשליכען פרינציפ פון אלעם וואָס אין אמתין קקזיסטירם, און וואָס רעכיים דעם אונזוועדזים אויף אן האראמאָניש אופן."

דער אידעע פון גאָם, דאָס היימם דער מענש, קען קיין מאל נים וויסען פון אן אונטערוואָרפענער צושאל, אדער שפירען א בעי־ספיהל פון פערצאכלעקיגונג, וואָס לאָזם זיך אויס אין א לאגע פון אונבעקווימליכ־ קויט און שאנד. דערויבער קקנען מיר זע־ הען, אז וואָס מעהר גייסטיג וועם וועהרען די בעזאנקען פון דעם מענש, אלס מעהרער זיכער וועם וועהרען דער מענש, אז ער וועם זיין צופרידענער צו אלע ציימען. אויסין זיים 30 פון דעם קרישטשען סיינס מעקסטבוך, „וויסנשאפט און בעזונדם מים "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy א שליסעל צו די היילונג שריפטען," וואָראום מיר, עדדי א מבול פון ליכטיגקייט אויף דעם פראקטישען דורכפיהרונג פון דיזער וואָהרהייט, וועלן זי שרייבט, נאכדעם וועלן זי דערמאנטם פריהער די וועלט אין דעם אפאסטעל פולוס:" יעקב... איז די בעווילינגטע ציים; זעה, יעצם איז דער טאג פון ישועה," און דער אפאסטעל האָט גים גמיינט מים דערמים, דאָס די מענשען מוזען זיך צוגרייטען פאר א טאג פון ישועה און זיכערהייט אין א צוקונפטער וועלם, נאר אדרבה, אז יעצ איז די ציים אין וועלכע צו שפירען מאכי אונזער ישועה אין גייסט און אין לעבען. יעצם איז די ציים צו וועהרן בעפרייט פון די זשאנאטאם מאשטיילקע שטערצען און פער־ גענגען, דען אי די שטערצען און אי די ציירער זיינען אונזוויקליך, וויל ביידע זיינען אונטערליין פון קריסטשען סיינס." די יעצם טאָר, „איוב זי שטערבט ליבע וואָלטען וועלען דיזען עדרישע כוחות צוזאמענקומען, מוזען זיי פרייהער בעפרייטען די וואָהרע אידעע און בעשליכען פרינציפ פון אלעם וואָס אין אמתין קקזיסטירם, און וואָס רעכיים דעם אונזוועדזים אויף אן האראמאָניש אופן."

איבערמאכיגן וועגען קריסטשען סייענס לייט מעהרמאלם, וואָס וועדם אריינגענעבען אין דער ירישער שפראך, קען בעקומען וועדען דורך א שריפטליכער נאכפראגע בא דער קריסט־ לידיזשענשאפטליכע אבטיילונג מאסשוסעטס. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Preparedness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ON READING in the newspapers that a certain undertaking, planned for the benefit of mankind and involving a large expense, had been successfully completed—and this at a time when money was said to be scarce—a student of Christian Science was reminded of the well-known words of the Master, "Therefore be ye also ready: for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of man cometh." Much encouraged by this manifestation of right success, he saw that true preparedness for the future consists in being ready to recognize and utilize good today. Right anticipation expects salvation now.

Mortal thought is ever calling men to preparedness. So insistent, indeed, is the call of militarist, physician, economist, and religionist that men and women are tempted to think that superstition, darkening the future with concern, has replaced normal and legitimate anticipation. Yet preparedness, rightly understood, destroys the brood of mortal forebodings and threatenings so frequently associated with the future.

In the fortieth chapter of Isaiah is recorded the message of "the voice of him that crieth in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make straight in the desert a highway for our God." By such preparation, it is promised, mountains and hills of difficulty shall be leveled and valleys of depression raised; and "the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together: for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it."

Through devotion to the divinely inspired teaching of the Bible, Mary Baker Eddy discovered and revealed to the world the truth about God, good, and man in His image and likeness. As this understanding unfolds in consciousness, it is seen that man can have no existence apart from God, for His likeness dwells "in the bosom of the Father," forever reflecting His protection and safety. Through this spiritual understanding the mesmerism of fear which seeks a material preparedness for false possibilities is broken and the future, even as the present, is calmly faced with knowledge of the ever present truth. Applying this understanding of sonship, we know we can never be separated from our divine Principle; we therefore go forward in quiet hope and confident anticipation.

God, the great I AM, knows only the eternal now, without past or future; and by reflection man dwells in spiritual and ever present good. What, then, is needed to bring us into the consciousness of this present divine state? Is it not consciously to reflect God, by bringing forth "the fruit of the Spirit"—"love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith," and other qualities which manifest God? True preparedness, then, is the realization of the eternal now of God.

No sudden emergency, no belief in unpreparedness, resulting in inconvenience or embarrassment can be known to God's idea; therefore the more spiritual becomes the individual's thought, the more certain his preparedness. Mrs. Eddy, on page 39 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," casts a flood of light on the practical application of this truth, where, quoting St. Paul, she says: "'*Now* . . . is the accepted time; behold, *now* is the day of salvation,'—meaning, not that now men must prepare for a future-world salvation, or safety, but that now is the time in which to experience that salvation in spirit and in life. Now is the time for so-called material pains and material pleasures to pass away, for both are unreal, because impossible in Science." She continues, "To break this earthly spell, mortals must get the true idea and divine Principle of all that really exists and governs the universe harmoniously."

Jesus, the Way-shower, inspired his followers to strive toward true and unworldly preparedness—recognition of present good. His understanding of man's dominion met all his needs. He dwelt in the harmonious now. His career was a life of spontaneous action resulting from his understanding of man as the reflection of God. Thus was he provided with all that he needed of food, money, shelter, transport, and safety; indeed, he realized spiritual mastery over every circumstance. The Bible records that his precept and rule were added to his example. Through the close study of his rules, and through the revelation to her of spiritual law, Mrs. Eddy has shown us how the same spiritual dominion is the heritage of all God's sons.

In contemplating the words and works of the Master, students of Christian Science are inspired to strive for that spirituality of thought by which they manifest the only real preparedness. Throughout the world spiritually-minded men and women discern and rejoice in every occasion and evidence of true progress, wherever made, and see in each example thereof inspiration and a call to the more alert application of their own spiritual understanding. This unfolding of the truth in human consciousness is the ever coming of the Christ, "this each purer thought, kindlier action, increase of gratitude, or advance towards good is a preparation leading onward to the ultimate, complete demonstration of spiritual being.

Mortal belief may see trouble as a lion in the path; it may anticipate danger, lack, sorrow. David, as shepherd and king, knew such occasions, yet he turned his thought to the eternal now; in his heart he knew one Shepherd, one fold, and he sang, "Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies." Does not this assurance include protection from the enemy of concern for the future?

The remembrance of the allness of God, good, removes fear and constitutes true preparedness. The spiritual outlook is unhampered and bright. Jesus said, "What I say unto you I say unto all, Watch." Without peering into the future, let us then, unafraid, "stand porter at the door of thought" (Science and Health, p. 392).

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

Sky After Storm

A single step, that freed me from the skirts
Of the blind vapour, opened to my view
Glory beyond all glory ever seen
By waking sense or by the dreaming soul!
The appearance, instantaneously disclosed,
Was of a mighty city—boldly say
A wilderness of building, sinking far
And self-withdrawn into a boundless depth,
Far sinking into splendour—without end!
Fabric it seemed of diamond and of gold,
With alabaster domes, and silver spires,
And blazing terrace upon terrace, high
Uplifted; here, serene pavilions bright,
In avenues disposed; there, towers begirt
With battlements that on their restless fronts
Bore stars—illumination of all gems!
By earthly nature had the effect been wrought
Upon the dark materials of the storm
Now pacified; on them, and on the coves
And mountain-steeps and summits, whereunto
The vapours had receded, taking there
Their station under a cerulean sky.
Oh, 'twas an unimaginable sight!
Clouds, mists, streams, watery rocks and emerald turf,
Clouds of all tincture, rocks and sapphire sky,
Confused, commingled, mutually inflamed,
Molten together, and composing thus,
Each lost in each, that marvellous array
Of temple, palace, citadel, and huge
Fantastic pomp of structure without name,
In fleecy folds voluminous, enwrapped.

—From "The Excursion," by WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

The English Theater in 1933

By HAROLD HOBSON

London

IN THE English Theater, 1933 has been a year of revival and of revivals. At the moment of writing there is not a single important London theater which has not either a play running or one in prospect—a state of affairs unparalleled for some time; whilst of the three most satisfying productions of the season two were performances of plays by Thekhov and Shakespeare, and the third a presentation of a drama already seen in Paris.

For the first two, Mr. Tyrone Guthrie was responsible. During the summer he was asked by Mr. Bridges Adams, manager of the Festival, to act as guest-producer at Stratford-on-Avon for "Richard II." Presenting the play with a goodly splash of pageantry, Mr. Guthrie secured a swiftly-moving production that succeeded admirably in disguising the essentially undramatic nature of Shakespeare's work. Mr. Guthrie's choice of climax did not always coincide with his author's, notably when he brought the curtain down at the end of the first act on a scene to which Shakespeare himself had doubtless attached no importance at all; and the movement of the verse was not always in this production strictly respected. But for rhythmic grasp of the play, and for scenic decoration eloquently interpretative of its spirit, this Stratford "Richard II" was an excellent presentation. Mr. Guthrie received notable assistance from Mr. George Hayes, who played Richard. Mr. Hayes's flute-like voice later proved unsuitable to the more impressive music of Macbeth, but it perfectly fitted the woefully luxurious Richard.

* * *

Mr. Guthrie's production of "The Cherry Orchard" at the Old Vic. was even finer than his work at Stratford. It had, in fact, only one serious flaw. When Lopahin at the end of the third act announces that he has bought the cherry orchard, he was allowed to take the center of the stage and absorb the audience's attention, which should surely be concentrated on Madame Ranevsky and her reception of the news. For it is in the passing of the old, and not in the triumph of the new, that the play is chiefly interested. Apart from this single false emphasis Mr. Guthrie's work in "The Cherry Orchard" was perhaps the best thing seen in the English theater this year.

Fit to compare with these two major triumphs was the presentation at the Ambassadors of Jacques Bernard's "Martine." This poignant idyl of a peasant girl's inarticulate admiration for a young Parisian who momentarily dazzles the village in which she lives was one of the unforgettable events of the year. The most intense moments in Shakespeare come, not when he is pouring out the overwhelming flood of his eloquence, but when the pathos of the situation is so compelling that it can be distilled into a phrase of the utmost simplicity, as, for example, Lear's "Undo this button." M. Bernard's restatement of "the desire of the moth for the star" had this same quality of creating a heart-rending situation so vividly that it needed only the simplest words, or often no words at all, to make its tragedy almost unbearably effective. It was full of silences more eloquent than any song.

These three productions were in a class by themselves, but they do not by any means exhaust the catalogue of the good things of the year. It would, for example, be impossible to pass over Gordon Daviot's "Richard of Bordeaux," which shows Richard II in other aspects than those illustrated by Shakespeare. "Richard of Bordeaux" is not a good play. It is sprawlingly constructed, and in parts is written in a style that reminds one of a provincial school teacher trying to imitate a Times leader. But it has a couple of scenes of great theatrical power, and no historical play which, like "Richard," refrains from doing violence to history and fills a large theater for many months on end, can be devoid of remarkable qualities. It is, moreover, distinguished by two magnificent performances from Miss Gwen Ffrangçon-Davies and Mr. John Gielgud.

* * *

Another successful play that has fully deserved its popularity is "The Late Christopher Bean," adapted by Emlyn Williams from the French of René Fauchois. This piece is both admirable in itself, and the occasion of delightful performances by Miss Edith Evans and Mr. Cedric Hardwicke. Amongst the other chief plays of the year may be listed Mordaunt Shairp's "The Green Bay Tree," which discussed with admirable tact a social problem common to Socratic Greece and post-war Europe; Anthony Armstrong's ingenious detective-piece, "Ten-Minute Alibi"; Somerset Maugham's "Sheppey" and Dorothy Massingham's "The Lake."

In addition to the individual performances already mentioned, there were several others of outstanding excellence. Miss Lilian Braithwaite's Lady Bedworthy in Ivor Novello's "Fresh Fields" is probably the best comedy performance of the year. Mr. Frank Vosper drew with extraordinary delicacy a convincing portrait of the degenerate Dulcimer in "The Green Bay Tree," a play in which Mr. Herbert Lomas, as a reformed drunkard turned local preacher, also did fine work. Mr. Ralph Richardson followed up his moving performance as the ex-officer garage keeper in "For Services Rendered" with some really stirring acting in "Sheppey"; Miss Flora Robson, both in "All God's Chillun Got Wings" and in "Henry VIII," fulfilled the promise she has shown in previous years; whilst one will not easily forget Mr. Raymond Massey's outburst on the perils of a flying officer's life in the second act of "The Ace," nor Mr. Laurence Olivier's recitation of "Four ducks on a pond" in another play in which Mr. Massey also gave a fine performance.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Scenes From the Film Version of "Alice in Wonderland"; Charlotte Henry as Alice, Alison Skipworth as the Duchess, Lillian Harmer as the Cook and Billy Barty as the Baby.

The Road to Athens

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

LYRIC THEATER — "Acropolis," by R. E. Sherwood, directed by Marc Connelly, produced Nov. 23, 1933.

Undaunted by the somewhat heavy going of "The Road to Rome," Mr. Robert Sherwood in his latest play has pushed on to Athens. One feels disposed to regard favorably any work that intelligently and conscientiously attempts to bring to the somewhat stuffy scenes of the contemporary theater a breath of air from the Acropolis. And it is pleasant to be able to record that Mr. Sherwood has, on the whole, successfully surmounted one of the principal difficulties of the historical dramatist. Shakespeare himself could make neither Joan of Arc nor Julius Cæsar a convincing figure, and even Signor Mussolini has been defeated by Napoleon. Yet Mr. Sherwood, undeterred by these illustrious failures, has brought into his play, not as subsidiary characters but as principals, Socrates, Phidias, Aspasia Anaxagoras, Alcibiades and Aristophanes.

* * *

He is more successful with some of these figures than with others, but in portraying none of them does he show himself completely unequal to his extremely difficult task. His Alcibiades lacks the glamour which the other characters in the play ascribe to him, but that is probably more the fault of Mr. Anthony Bushell, who plays the part feebly, than of Mr. Sherwood; Mr. Hugh E. Wright's questioning Socrates, too, hardly suggests the military toughness that enables Plato's teacher to distinguish himself on the battlefield; but Mr. Ian Hunter's Phidias burns with an authentic fire; Mr. Denys Blakelock's Aristophanes has a scorching wit, and Miss Gladys Cooper's Aspasia has the cool, clear, classical dignity and grace that should go with Pericles' wife. These are all happy dramatizations of figures that have engaged the world's imagination for more than a score of centuries.

"Acropolis" has several excellent scenes. The episode in the second act, for example, where we see Aristophanes after a triumph in the theater, is as amusing as that toward the end, where his friends gather to wish Phidias farewell before he drinks the hemlock, is moving. Phidias, too, has a fine speech, grandly delivered by Mr. Hunter, on the glory of his statue of Minerva in the Parthenon, and there is another impressive piece of eloquence when the curtain in the third act rises on Mr. Raymond Massey as the demagogue, Cleon, in full-blasted denunciation of the extravagance and disregard for national safety displayed by the artists in whom Pericles puts his trust.

* * *

But this cataloguing of the good points of "Acropolis" does not very clearly indicate what the play is about. In that it very closely resembles the play itself. Mr. Sherwood does not seem ever to have made up his mind what really there was in ancient Athens that attracted his attention. Themes are suggested, developed a little way, dropped, casually picked up again for a few moments, finally discarded. At first it seems likely that "Acropolis" will be a presentation of the struggle between the arts of peace and those of war; then there are hints of the softening of the moral fiber that comes of self-indulgence; at times it seems that the author wishes to do no more than paint the general atmosphere of Athenian society; at others he appears to be concerned with the personal story of Phidias and Aspasia; and finally one feels that there is some significance in the picture one is left with of the completed Parthenon standing out in serene and untouched loveliness above and apart from all the horrors and brutalities of war. This vagueness of aim is dissatisfying; too often during the evening we have the impression that Mr. Sherwood is proceeding on his way with no definite theme in his head, but hoping, like Mr. Micawber, that something will turn up. Mr. Micawber's optimism was, on the whole, the better justified.

Artificial Comedy And Noel Coward

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

SHAFTESBURY THEATER — Charles B. Cochran presents Constance Collier in "Hay Fever," by Noel Coward, directed by the author, scenery and décor by G. E. Calthrop, beginning Nov. 17, 1933.

One difference between Mr. Coward and the writers of the Restoration is that Congreve and his companions wrote artificially about natural people, whereas Mr. Coward writes naturally about artificial people. This distinction is made especially clear by "Hay Fever," which Mr. Cochran has revived. The Bliss family invites guests into the country to stay the week-end, and forgets all about them as soon as they arrive. The whole family—the retired actress-mother, the novelette-writing father, the wilting son and the coquettish daughter—are artificial to the core. They never experience a genuine emotion, but leap upon every situation that arises in order to dramatize themselves and it. But, artificial as they are, Mr. Coward has not written of them artificially. Everything they say rings true. Mr. Coward might have taken down all their speeches verbatim.

Congreve's method, with which Mr. Coward's has been frequently and wrongly compared, is, of course, exactly the opposite. The conduct of the characters in "The Way of the World," for example, is altogether spontaneous. Mr. Coward's characters deliberately fake their emotions, but Congreve's give way to every natural feeling without restraint. In the Restoration the artificiality creeps in with the writing of the speeches, not with the designing of the action. It is in the extraordinarily fine things that Millamant says, not in the very ordinary things she does, that the artificiality of Congreve's comedy lies.

It is foolish to inquire which branch of the artificial comedy bears the more attractive fruit. The products of both have a slightly acid taste, but they put an excellent edge upon the palate. "Hay Fever" proves to be as full of laughter as it did on its first production several years ago. Miss Constance Collier, in Miss Marie Tempest's old part of Judith Bliss, plays with the superb air of a Lady Macbeth amongst the teacups, and the rest of a brilliant cast barb every arrow of their author's wit.

H. H.

Sydney Art Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—An exhibition at the Macquarie Galleries of paintings and drawings by Mr. Douglas Dundas shows him as a sincere and thoughtful painter, feeling his way gradually to the comprehension and expression of an individual outlook. The pictures are not dated, yet it is possible to trace his development over a period of three years, and it is very noticeable that during the last year—or perhaps six months—he has shaken free of the formulas through which he was seeking a means of expression. In the earlier work he has been trying to adapt the technique of Mr. Eliott Grüner—a technique evolved for the purpose of expressing light, atmosphere and two-dimensional pattern—to the service of his own needs.

What these needs are may be more clearly seen by turning to his latest work: four or five studies of trees in which there is not merely promise of something good in the future, but already a personal statement of "the thing as he sees it," which is always interesting to those who can read the message. These help us to interpret his earlier work and to see that his efforts throughout have been directed toward expressing the structure of objects. We see him here using light as a means of modeling the forms on which it falls, instead of, in the Impressionist manner, using the objects merely as surfaces for refracting light.

PARAMOUNT'S film version of Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland" is to be released simultaneously in 200 cities on Dec. 22 in theaters in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, the Continent and Japan. It was directed by Mr. Norman McLeod and has music by Mr. Dimitri Tiomkin. The complete cast is as follows:

Alice	Charlotte Henry
The Cheshire Cat	Richard Arlen
The Fish	Rosco Ates
The Gryphon	William Austin
White Pawn	Billy Barty
The Baby	Billy Barty
Two of Spades	Billy Bevan
Garden Frog	Colin Campbell
Father William	Harvey Clark
The White Knight	Gary Cooper
Leg of Mutton	Jack Ducy
1st Executioner	Harry Ekezian
Uncle Gilbert	Leon Errol
The White Queen	Louise Fazenda
Humpty Dumpty	W. C. Fields
The King of Hearts	Alec B. Francis
The White Rabbit	Skeets Gallagher
3rd Executioner	Meyer Grace
The Mock Turtle	Cary Grant
Governess	Ethel Griffies
The Cook	Lillian Harmer
The Mouse	Raymond Hatton
The Frog	Sterling Holloway
The Mad Hatter	Edward Everett Horton
Tweedledee	Roscoe Karns
The Clock	Colin Kenny
Joker	Baby LeRoy
Father William's Son	Lucien Littlefield
The Sheep	Mae Marsh
Five of Spades	Charles McNaughton
The Dodo Bird	Polly Moran
Tweedledum	Jack Oakie
The Aunt	May O'Byrne
The Red Queen	Edna May Oliver
Plum Pudding	George Ovey
The Queen of Hearts	May Robson
The March Hare	Charlie Ruggles
Dormouse	Jackie Searl
The Duchess	Alison Skipworth
The Caterpillar	Ned Sparks
Seven of Spades	Will Stanton
The White King	Ford Sterling
2nd Executioner	Joe Torrillo
Alice's Sister	Jacqueline Wells

'The Wandering Jew' Revived

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

GAUMONT-BRITISH CORPORATION'S film version of Temple Thurston's stage play, "The Wandering Jew," keeps fairly close to the main outlines of the drama. There are, of course, a few added scenes—some effective glimpses of street turmoil in Jerusalem, a not very happy reconstruction of a medieval tournament, a procession in Renaissance Seville—but otherwise it tells the story of the Jew almost exactly as the author envisaged it in the theater a dozen years ago. After the episode of his spitting on Jesus on the way to Calvary, we see him a thousand years later jousting at Antioch, then parting from his wife when she is converted to the Christian faith in Sicily, and finally, his salvation worked out, condemned by the Inquisition for heresy and martyred at the stake in Spain.

The chief virtue of the film, which is somewhat overecclesiasticized in its earlier scenes, is the performance given by Mr. Conrad Veidt as the Jew. Mr. Veidt's imperfect English and his dry, jerking speech prevent him from making the most of the address before the Inquisition which Mr. Matheson Lang delivers on the stage with such a noble serenity. But the play contains so few speeches worthy of fine speaking that Mr. Veidt's handicap as an orator goes for little in the rest of the film. What counts for a great deal is the fine grasp of the character which he displays. With small help from his author he portrays convincingly the gradual emancipation from the bonds of the flesh that is the principal ingredient of dramatic value that is to be found in the ancient legend. As a cinema actor's should be, his appeal is visual rather than auditory, and in the final scenes his eyes get from the story a significance that Temple Thurston's script failed to discover in it.

There is little else in the picture that is at all notable. Miss Peggy Ashcroft as Olalla Quintalla, in the last episode, speaks her words musically. She is the only one of the four leading women who makes a favorable impression—but she is the only one who has a reasonably good part. Toward the end the film gives full rein to a tendency to employ a tremendousness of imagery which we feel to be inappropriate in view of an essential triviality of treatment that not even Mr. Veidt's fine performance can wholly disguise.

From Sixteen American Cities

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

ARTISTS of 16 cities, exclusive of New York, are represented in the exhibition of American painters and sculptors that is to continue until Jan. 1 at the Museum of Modern Art. Works by women comprise nearly one-fourth of the total. Many of the pictures are characteristic in their local color, thus fulfilling one of the museum's aims in bringing a wide sampling of American art to New York. Choice of the 119 works was left to an anonymous authority in each of the 16 cities which were taken as centers of their surrounding districts: Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Detroit, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco, Santa Fé, Seattle. The general aim of the exhibition was to obtain works executed within the last five years.

Among the sculpture, "Negro Head," by Mr. Julian H. Harris of Atlanta, is marked for the finality given to the transitions of planes in the modeling. Mr. Frederick Warren Allen of Boston shows a portrait of Mr. Charles J. Connick in wood, with the play of light heightened by well-considered alternations of rough and polished surfaces. "Shepherd," a plaster figure by Miss Sylvia Shaw Judson, makes decorative disposition of a slender, half-reclining figure and takes on added interest from the silvered surfaces. Mr. Ralph Stackpole of San Francisco, in his stone head of Mr. George Sterling, flattens some of the planes and expands others subtly to the ends of rugged interpretation.

* * *

"Pueblo Indian Woman," in satinwood by Miss Eugenie F. Shonnard, attains to primitive power in its simplification of the drapery folds, which are in turn softened by their symmetrical disposition. Mr. Halford Lembke, who makes his living in Seattle as an ivory carver, shows "Zulu Dancer," a figure intense in its emotional visualizations, and noteworthy in the artist's easy mastery of a difficult posture. Mr. James House Jr. of Philadelphia has, in "Self-Confidence," carved from walnut, realized a significant pose for the right arm of a seated male figure, with the elbow resting on the right knee and the hand pressed against the left ear. The effect is one of concentration upon a definite objective.

Limpidly flowing planes are in "Annunciation," by Mr. George Stanley of Los Angeles. Miss Dorothy Austin makes ingenious use of the white pine grain in "Noggin," a formalized primitive head. There is a fine feeling for thrust in "The Sculptor," a terra-cotta figure by Mr. Alexander Blazy of Cleveland, just a head and an extended arm with fingers firmly gripping a hammer, the whole conveying an effect of energized poise.

* * *

Among the paintings Mr. Douglas Berry Wright of Atlanta brings a full palette to his "Georgia Landscape," with adroit use of dark accents. Formalized treatment of foliage is set off by the crisp treatment of house forms in Mr. Harold Holmes Wrenn's "Cape Cod Church." Mr. Carl Gordon Butler of Boston offers something authentic in figure composition in his arrangement of grays and shadowy pink in "Girl in Chair." Mr. Charles E. Burchfield of Buffalo in "Freight Cars Under a Bridge" reveals again his amazing picture-making capacity with another unpromising subject. What cannot a personal feeling for color do?

Altogether individual in technical treatment is "Fleeting Time," by Mr. Ivan Le Lorraine Albright of Chicago. Mr. Grant Wood of Chicago in "Woman With Plant" shows that sincerity blended with authentic impulse toward expression, when joined with technical command, can bring something with fullness out of the people of Iowa. "Hills Around Malaga," by Mr. Harry G. Keller of Cleveland, proves once more, if proof were needed, that many paintings contain enough material for half a dozen pictures. Mr. Keller has attained to that final phase of expression—simplicity without emptiness.

* * *

"Sunflowers," by Mr. Otis Dozier of Dallas, joins a large humorous sense with decoration. From Detroit comes "The Ridge Runner," by Mr. Reginald Bennett, a composition filled with the movement of two romping horses on a plateau. "The Minarets," by Mr. Conrad Buff of Los Angeles, emphasizes the rocky forms of a desert vista by obstructing the foreground with a bold, dark silhouette. Discovery of the sharply turned angles in "Bad Lands Cactus," by Mr. Dewey Albinson of Minneapolis, contributes toward a crackling decoration. "French Island, Old Town," by Mr. Carroll Tyson of Philadelphia brings a welcome note of broken color to a display that on the whole has departed far from the impressionists.

Mr. Roy Hilton of Pittsburgh in "Sunday Along the River" revels in the relations of forms in a factory group under the contrasts provided by snow on the roofs of dark buildings and on the enclosing hillsides. Few could help smiling over the college cut-up in "The Chaperon," by Mr. Rudolph Tandler of St. Louis. There is a vision in "African Marigolds," a personalized still-life by Mr. William A. Gaw of San Francisco. A daring color scheme that convinces with its consistency is in the sparkling landscape "Placita," by Mr. Theodore Van Soelen of Santa Fe. There is compositional power in the handling of lights and darks in "Masquerade," by Mr. Peter Marinus Camfferman of Seattle.

Some American Composers

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

SIX would surely be too small, if we were to try to find a number that would count up the most important of the men in the United States who are composing serious music, and who may be regarded as active forces in the American art of the year 1934. Ten would hardly include as many as deserve to be mentioned, either. Twenty, however, ought to be sufficiently large a figure to embrace them all to pretty general satisfaction. To undertake a list, granting the likelihood of unjustifiable omissions, and allowing whatever reasonable substitutions anyone may like to make, let us note down 20 and one.

To gain brevity, let us employ last names only; for we may presume identification to be easy enough, in the light of the repute the individuals have won. Furthermore, let us leave out of the discussion women who compose; in order, first, to avoid imputation of arbitrariness, and second, to be able to make the more downright comment. Not that there is any question of their equality with men either in the conservatory or in the concert hall; but on the particular subject of composing, women would probably prefer to be considered by themselves; and men, too, by themselves. Then, too, the writing of symphonies and operas is a matter of viewpoint, method and style rather than of persons; and we are more desirous of understanding what is being done than with knowing precisely who is doing it.

* * *

The leading purposes and the principal achievements of Americans in the larger musical forms are what concern us; and these certainly can be studied with a fair degree of completeness in the product of the composers named in the following table:

Varèse	Gruenberg
Loeffler	Ruggles
Ives	Still
Hadley	Antheil
Grainger	Mason
Carpenter	Smith
Taylor	Wagenaar
Hanson	Whithorne
Powell	Josten
Copland	Riegger

Weiss

Varèse is placed at the top, because he belongs to the advance guard; and because, more than that, he quite undisputedly leads it. He headed the International Composers' Guild, which started things going here in the modern direction in 1921, and he finds his position grown stronger by time; not by time alone, though, but oddly by absence as well—the five years that he spent in Europe, from 1928 to 1933.

Loeffler next; for he for many years was himself and all alone the advance guard in America. His works perhaps no longer have a latter-day sound when performed at orchestral concerts; but they have a sound that stays genuine, that keeps its vigor and its charm through the seasons. His scores do not get shoved back on the shelf as out of date; and even now, "Tantagiles" and "Pagan Poem" have not been interpreted down to the last word they have to say.

Ives, the unknown, the undiscovered, next. His day, by no sign, is yet near. When it comes at last, a great volume of material awaits performers. Though much must probably be thrown out, a good deal must remain. The trouble with Ives, the thing that keeps him this long while from being accepted, seems to be that he expresses himself in an unashamedly American way.

The exactly opposite type, Hadley, next. Every note of Hadley's may in truth be described as European. He writes tone poems in the manner of Strauss better, we may almost without hesitation declare, than Strauss himself. He composes a grand opera on the plan of Verdi's "Aïda" that in technical particulars outdoes the model. A library, quite, his published works constitute; and all of them, we may suppose, have been at some time or other brought out before audiences and applauded.

* * *

Grainger—boys everywhere whistle his tunes, and will continue to; girls play them on the piano, and turn the page back and play them again.

Carpenter; his orchestral pieces kept American composition before the world at a time when the struggle was all but given up. Without him, there might not have come about the awakening that we see today. His music, we cannot deny, has grown somewhat old-fashioned, having regard now for that in the symphonic category. His "Perambulator," for example, scarcely stands wear to be handed down another generation. Carpenter is another instance of an American who applies European ideas rather than one who originates things. His fame, nevertheless, holds.

Taylor, having done the impossible by writing a couple of successful American operas, now does the incredible by opening the Metropolitan subscription season in New York with his "Ibbetson." Abundant record right there.

Hanson has turned composing into an executive function. He not only writes scores of the first magnitude himself, both for the concert room and for the theater, but he has a whole corps of young academicians writing works which he produces in festival at the Eastman School of Music in Rochester, N. Y. He has done more, doubtless, than anyone else to persuade American audiences to yield respectful attention to native orchestral music.

Six, we remarked, would hardly suffice to explain the situation, and 10, we doubted, would be short of the necessary count. But here are eight, and behold! the ground is not so imperfectly covered. The actual modern, the modern of yesterday, the modern of tomorrow, the conservative, the popular, the facile, the brilliant, the stimulative, make the sum; each a type and each a power.

Modern Drawings

Modern Drawings, by Campbell Dodgson. London and New York: The Studio Publications, Inc. $10.

FAITHFULLY The Studio has published books and surveys by authorities on subjects of contemporary art and architecture. The books are abundantly illustrated, and prefaced by authoritative comment. The latest offering is a volume on Modern Drawings with an introductory essay by the former Keeper of Prints and Drawings of the British Museum, Mr. Campbell Dodgson.

To the scholar of art history two facts are apparent: first, there are no common characteristics which unite contemporary draftsmen under a single heading as to style; and second, the former reticence which kept sketches and preparatory drawings concealed from public view in a portfolio has disappeared, drawing has become an end in itself and artists hasten to exhibit their sketches as soon as they are made. Accordingly something of the erstwhile informality has gone too, when the performer has in the back of his mind exhibition and sale.

It is interesting to get the viewpoint of an expert such as Mr. Dodgson. There is no doubt he regrets somewhat the change, understanding the strengthening characteristics of a slowly formed tradition, the gradual emergence of perfection and the increased chances for profoundness. Mr. Dodgson's honest comment is somewhat at the risk of the success of the book. In glancing over the reproductions one feels more prominently, having been forewarned, the too facile ways of contemporary artists. They are quickly satisfied, and having found one method agreeable to them are loath to hazard a change.

Nevertheless, there are many fine craftsmen, as the illustrations show. The selection is very partial to the British; and if the British have any excellence in the pictorial art, it is in drawing and the print. The English work in every manner, from the precise to the free. They have borrowed from the French, but with understanding. There are sketches done with crayon and emphasizing tonal qualities, and there are drawings in which the line marks all effects. Augustus John and Eric Gill are in the latter class, Robert Austin and Paul Nash in the former.

The American selection is limited, for the prefacer admits he knows little about progress in drawing across the Atlantic. The French group includes André Derain and Raoul Dufy, Pablo Picasso and Marcel Gromaire. A better assortment coould have been chosen. Other countries too have been represented with one or two reproductions.

The prints have been shown to their very best advantage, some being mounted on dark grounds, others reproduced on blue paper; the red chalk drawings are seen in the original tone.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Brisbane Music Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland — The Brisbane Austral Choir presented "St. Paul," by Mendelssohn, in the City Hall on Sept. 19. The soloists were Miss May Jordan (soprano), Miss Firth Edmonds (contralto), Mr. Will Donald (tenor), Mr. Stan Mitchell (bass). Mr. E. R. B. Jordan was the conductor. The orchestral accompaniment by the Queensland State and Municipal Orchestra was under the leadership of Mr. Eric Hayne. The choral work was particularly well balanced, especially in "The Nations Are Now the Lord's" and "How Lovely Are the Messengers."

A pianoforte and vocal recital by the Misses Adeline Collidge (pianist) and Bessie Dougall (mezzo-soprano), was held in the Albert Hall on Oct. 20.

The first Australian Handel Festival was presented by Mr. Dally-Scarlett, Oct. 22-28. "Judas Maccabæus" with full chorus, soloist and orchestra was performed in the Vally Methodist Church. One night was given to chamber music, another to operatic selections and a play on the life of Handel. The performance of the "Messiah" marked the closing of the enterprise.

Miss Lena Hammond's mixed choir of 100 voices presented the "Stabat Mater" by Rossini on Oct. 28 in the Albert Hall. The choir did excellent work. The final contrapuntal chorus was magnificent. The soloists were Miss Molly Foran (soprano), Miss Nan Shaw (mezzo-contralto) and Messrs. Tom Foster (tenor) and Arthur Proctor (bass).

At the eleventh annual drawing of the Founders Exhibition at the Grand Central Art Galleries, New York, Mrs. Wooster Lambert of St. Louis and New York drew first choice. She selected "The Rest," a painting by Mr. Jerome Myers. The next nine in the long list of participants chose works by Messrs. Allan Clark, George Wharton Edwards, Howard Christy, Hobart Nichols, Frederick J. Waugh, Hovsep Pushman, Boris Blai, Leopold Seyffert and Chauncey F. Ryder.

Let's Have the Old, Old Story

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

LITTLE THEATER — "Will You Play With Me?" a whimsicality in three acts, by Michel Achard, adapted by Edgar Holt, produced Nov. 20, 1933.

"Will You Play with Me?" was withdrawn after its second performance. This withdrawal helps to explode a fallacy.

It has been so frequently stated that the English theatrical public likes what is new, fresh and original that quite a number of people have come to believe it. What, of course, the theatrical public likes, and insists on getting, is something that is old, familiar and cut according to pattern. It seems to be essentially traditional in its outlook. All last century the Nonconformists boycotted the theater; and, in an artistic sense, the Nonconformists boycott it still.

That, at any rate, would appear to be the lesson of "Will You Play With Me?" M. Achard's "whimsicality" of circus life. On stage and screen, in poem and story, the circus has always been the happy hunting ground of the sentimentally inclined. Your Clown is invariably pathetically in love with Columbine, cracking his jests with a breaking heart. This tradition M. Achard entirely discards. His Clowns are, indeed, in love with Columbine, but there is no pathos about them. They are passionately addicted to the higher mathematics, and are far too interested in working out algebraical formulæ on the blackboard to bother seriously about such trifles as Columbine's scorn for them. Successfully to carry off such originality of treatment as this, M. Achard's play would have had to be quite astonishingly good. And though often amusing, it fell a long way short of that. Its story was too thin for a three-act entertainment, even though the acts were uncommonly brief. It gave the same feeling of inadequacy as would Leigh Hunt's "Jenny Kiss'd Me," if it were expounded into an epic.

Strauss's "Salome" is announced for production at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, the third week of the season, under the musical direction of Mr. Artur Bodanzky. Hanson's "Merrymount" will be produced in February under Mr. Tullio Serafin. The operas of the first week, beginning Dec. 25, are "Haensel and Gretel," "Peter Ibbetson," "Tannhäuser," "Rigoletto," "Africana," "Walküre," "Mignon" and "Aïda." This provides for matinées on Monday, Thursday and Saturday, and evening performances on every night but Monday.

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The Children's Page

Nancy's Perfect Gift

By JEAN WICKHAM

NANCY shook her little pig bank with both hands. When she shook it softly it made a jingle, jingle, jingle sound like sleigh bells. But when she shook it hard it sounded almost as loud as coal rushing down a shute, rattle, rattle, rattle. Finally she placed the bank on the table and opened it with the tiny key she always kept in her sewing basket. She knew no one would touch her bank, but it was such fun to lock and unlock it.

"Oh, oh, oh!" she gasped as she saw the pile of pennies heap up on the table. "Peter," she called to her brother who was playing marbles in the next room, "please come and help me count my pennies."

"I do hope there's as much as a dollar," Nancy said a bit wistfully, as Peter counted, "because I want to buy so many things for Christmas and just think, Peter, it's only two days off." And she clapped her hands in excitement.

"Twenty-five—" Peter counted, and stopped for a moment. "Mother says baby sister needs a new warm cap. Maybe you could get her that."

"Oh, I'd love to get her a little pink fuzzy one I saw in the store window yesterday. But," and Nancy regarded the pennies anxiously, "I must get mother and daddy something, too."

"Fifty-three, fifty-four." Peter finished. "That's all there are; but I'll count them over again to make sure!"

* * *

But it was still only "fifty-four," and Nancy put them back one by one into the bank. If she bought baby sister her cap that would only leave four cents, and what could she buy for her father and mother with four cents?

She thought about it all day until, at night, when her mother was putting her to bed, she asked, "Mother, the Wise Men brought gifts to Jesus, but did he, when he grew up, ever give Christmas presents?"

Her mother smiled, "No, darling," she said, "Christmas celebration came later. And it was not material gifts, like toys and books that Jesus came to give." Then she continued with a tender smile, "You see, he gave the greatest gift of all, love, to each and every one in the world, not just to his own family and relatives, but to all, rich and poor, young and old!"

"That's a lovely present, isn't it, mother?"

"Yes, the most beautiful of all," her mother said softly. "And now, dear, it's time for you to go to sleep." And Mrs. Bassett tucked the blankets on either side of the bed and opened the windows to let in the cold, fresh air.

"Night, mother."

"Good-night, darling, and happy dreams."

But Nancy did not go to sleep at once. She lay there thinking of what her mother had told her. If Jesus gave his love, then she, too, could give the same. And that was what she would give for Christmas. Of course she would get the fuzzy pink cap, because a baby was too little to understand much about love. But mother and daddy would understand, she felt sure.

The next day Nancy went to the village with Peter and bought the fuzzy pink cap and when she got home she wrapped it carefully in soft white tissue paper and tied it with a beautiful piece of red and gold ribbon. It made her happy just to see it on the table. And then Peter asked:

"What are you going to do about a present for mother and daddy?"

"I've a special surprise for them. It's something they can't see or touch or smell. Guess what, Peter," she teased.

But Peter couldn't guess and not another word would Nancy say.

Christmas morning came with snow on the ground and the sun shining so brightly that it made the world look as if it had on a special glittering white Christmas dress. Nancy awoke early and tiptoed down to the kitchen to surprise her mother.

"Merry Christmas, mother, and I mean it ever so much."

"Merry Christmas, dear."

Her mother smiled and kissed her on both cheeks.

Now Nancy knew that it was not enough to just love but that she must express that love by words and deeds, so after she had hugged her mother she begged, "Please let me set the table with the pretty blue china for breakfast."

And after she had her mother's consent and the table was set, she cut off four sprigs of holly and put one in each napkin ring. In the center of the table she placed a bowl of red apples, which she had polished until they were shining.

At breakfast, there were presents—quite a little pile for both Peter and Nancy. What fun it was to open the parcels!

* * *

After breakfast they tried the new pink cap on the baby and the minute it was fastened under her fat little chin she shouted, "Me doe out. Me doe out 'Ancy!"

So Nancy bundled her tiny sister up in a warm blanket and, tying her on the new sled, pulled her up and down the road. They had a beautiful time together until at last mother called them in.

Dinner time brought a surprise for Peter—at last Nancy had come to a decision. Just as the family were going to sit down at the table she excused herself for a moment and ran upstairs, only to return with a small box in her hand.

"This is for you, Peter," and she handed him the box.

"But, Nancy," and his eyes shone with pleasure when he saw what it contained. "It's the watch Uncle Ted gave you last month for your birthday. Why, you wouldn't use it yourself because you thought it was so nice, and now you're giving it to me."

Nancy smiled back at him bravely, not daring to say a word. Then as she watched him winding the watch carefully, she whispered:

"You will tell me the time whenever I need to know it, won't you, Peter?—You will do that!"

"I surely will." And then with a happy smile, "You're great, Nancy!"

Nancy moved the baby's high chair next to hers and fed her tiny pieces of turkey and mashed potatoes and the baby smiled and leaned over to pat her big sister's hand. And Nancy was so pleased and happy that it made the turkey taste extra good.

After dinner she put the baby to bed for her nap and then sat quietly on the bottom step of the stairs in the front hall. This was the hardest thing she had tried to do all day—to sit still. But she knew that if she kept quiet it would please Daddy, who had started to read a new book—a Christmas present.

She counted up to a hundred slowly. Then she played all the games she knew with her hands. And then she suddenly thought of her new picture book. She would go in and sit with Daddy and enjoy it while he read.

At 3 o'clock it was time for baby sister to be up and dressed, and when this was done, Nancy asked her mother, "Couldn't I take little sister around the corner to visit Mrs. Newkirk? She's all alone, you know, and must feel so lonely on Christmas Day. And, mother," she continued eagerly, "could I take her a piece of our turkey and some pie?"

"Yes, darling, gladly and we'll wrap it up in pretty paper with a sprig of holly tied on top."

All the rest of the day Nancy's feet were so willing and her smile so sunny and bright and her little hands so eager to help that when her mother tucked her in bed that night she said as she kissed Nancy:

"This has been a beautiful Christmas. Mother is so happy and proud!"

"It's been the happiest Christmas for me, too," whispered Nancy. "I think, mother, I've found the most perfect gift of all. Funny, you can't see it or touch it or smell it—only feel it, here in your heart."

"Yes, darling," her mother said as she stooped to kiss her little daughter, "I'm glad you have found while you're still a little girl that love is the most perfect gift."

Then as her mother was leaving the room Nancy called out in a sleepy voice, "That's just what Mrs. Newkirk said, and I'm going to try to remember it always."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—H. Armstrong Roberts

"I Wish I Could Give Each One of You a Present," Our Little Visitor Seems to Say, "and So I Can. I Send You All My Love and Good Wishes for a Truly Happy Christmas."

The Peasant Boy and the Prince

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bucharest, Roumania

IT MUST all seem like a fairy tale to the little Roumanian peasant boy who, dressed in his simple home-made clothes, has lately become a new pupil in the Royal School that was built for Prince Michael rather more than a year ago.

When members of the Royal Family and the Minister of Public Instruction met together at the Palace on the opening day of the Winter Term, they all noticed the new pupil in his baggy skirt—or bloomers—so unlike the short trousers worn by Prince Michael and the 10 other boys, and gladly welcomed him to the royal table where, sitting down with the King and the Prince, and the other boys, he was given such a lunch as he had never dreamt of before.

Soon he will be wearing a pretty blue suit, like the rest of the pupils, with the insignia of the Royal Crown announcing that he is a member of the most select school in Roumania.

Many young princes have their lessons alone with a private tutor, but the King decided it would be much happier and better for Prince Michael to mix with other boys. So word went round the country to all the schools that seven of the best pupils, no matter whether their parents were rich or poor, were to be chosen to join the Royal School.

You can imagine the excitement that went on among the scholars, and what the small peasant boy—who is only seven—must have felt when, this autumn, he was told he had been picked to do his lessons with the Prince.

Princes and peasants are wonderfully alike in most things, and very soon the new scholar found himself sharing chocolates with his royal friend, who takes a particular delight in spending his pocket money at a near-by sweet shop, and sharing the contents of the paper bags with the other boys.

Last year, Prince Michael was second in his class, but during the last 12 months four new boys have joined the school—a German and a Hungarian from the province of Transylvania, and two Roumanians—and competition has become keener. The boys make excursions to the oil fields with an oil specialist; to places where research work is being carried on, in order to hear about the Dacians (the early tribes who first inhabited the country) and to the citadels of their conquerors, the Romans. And sometimes they go to the mountains, to the deep forests, and to the great fisheries of the lower Danube. They also attend the cinema and the opera, where they sit like princes themselves in the Royal Box.

The school is soon to be moved for a period to Sinaia, the Royal summer and winter residence in the Carpathian Mountains, where the boys will be able to hike and live in camp while studying nature, and learn skiing with a special instructor, for snow falls early and heavily in the mountains.

When Prince Michael becomes king, he will know better how to deal with the problems of his people because of the years he has studied and played with his many boy friends in the Royal School.

The Adventures of Waddles

DEAR AUNT MATILDA JOY DISPLAYS; WE'VE COME TO SPEND THE HOLIDAYS
1.
HER KITCHEN CHARMS WITH SPICY SMELLS; AT BAKING GOODIES SHE EXCELS.
2.
WITH COLORED LIGHTS AND TINSEL, WE ALL HELP TO TRIM HER CHRISTMAS TREE.
3.
MERRY CHRISTMAS
THIS SCENE WE'D LIKE TO SHARE WITH YOU: BEST WISHES, FRIENDS BOTH OLD AND NEW!
4.

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Four White Knobs

By A. PROCTOR

JAN WILLEM sleeps on a white bed. Jan Willem's daddy used to sleep on it when he was a little boy, but now, of course, he is much too big for it, but Jan Willem isn't. He fits it beautifully.

He likes to lie in his white bed and count. Jan Willem can count up to 50. So he counts the four white knobs on the corners of his bed so many times that he almost believes he has 50 white knobs.

But four should be enough for any little boy. Smooth and round these knobs are, and Jan Willem used to take them off, but now he never does that, and I'll tell you why.

In the days when Jan Willem was a smaller boy than he is now, he often threw the knobs out of his bedroom window, or hid them in such secret places that he forgot where they were, until Johanna, the maid, found them when she was cleaning his bedroom.

His mother used to say, "What a pity to spoil your nice bed by taking the knobs off, Jan Willem. Don't you see it doesn't look nearly so pretty without them."

But still Jan Willem did it because he thought it was such fun, and then one night very late—it was so late that Jan Willem had been to sleep—he heard a hurrying sound. Such a hurrying sound it was, like a little mouse running, only not quite the same. He listened very hard.

"Pitter-patter," it went, and then stopped, and then "pitter-patter" again.

"Whoever it is," thought Jan Willem, "seems to be running backwards and forwards along my bed."

So he called out very softly so as not to wake mother and daddy, in the next room.

"Hallo, whoever you are; I'm going to switch a light on and look at you," and immediately the hurrying noise stopped.

Well, Jan Willem felt around with his hand until he touched the switch of the little electric light that Uncle Robert gave him for his birthday, and "click" it went on and Jan Willem was blinking at the light.

When he stopped blinking and looked very hard, he saw "whoever-it-was" sitting blinking too. And can you guess who it was?

Why, a tiny little Dutch man, dressed in a peaked cap, black jacket with big silver buttons, wide patched trousers and wee "klompen" (which are the wooden shoes that Dutch children wear). And the little man was standing on the white rail of Jan Willem's bed. Didn't Jan Willem just gasp when he saw him!

By this time the little man had stopped blinking at the light, and suddenly jumped off the bed-rail and climbed onto Jan Willem's knee as he sat up in bed.

"Please," he said, "are you the little boy who hides my house?"

"Hides your house?" repeated Jan Willem, very puzzled.

"Yes," he replied. "I live in that white knob at the head of your bed, and often when I have been away on a journey I come back to find my house has disappeared. How would you like it," he asked severely, "if, when you came home from school, you found your house had disappeared?"

"Oh," gasped Jan Willem, "I never thought of that; but then, of course, I'd no idea that anyone lived in the white knobs. Do people live in the others, too?"

"They used to," nodded the little man, "but now they've gone because you take them away. Why, one little girl was in her house when you threw it out of the window, and it fell in a dirty puddle. She had to climb out and swim through the puddle. And then she had to find a new and safer home."

"Oh dear," said Jan Willem, "what a pity! I'd love them all to come and live in my bed-knobs again. If I promise never to take them off do you think they will come back?"

"I think they will," replied the little man. "Anyway, I'll go and tell them at once that you are sorry."

"Oh, thank you," said Jan Willem, "and while you are gone I will find your house for you."

So the little man ran off and out through the shutter of Jan Willem's bedroom window, and Jan Willem climbed out of bed and found the knob where he had hidden it under the washstand. Carefully he screwed it onto its right place, and then, before the little man and his friends returned, he was fast asleep.

So that is why Jan Willem never takes the knobs off his bed now.

The Animals On Christmas Eve

By HELEN A. HENNIG

THERE is a legend that on Christmas Eve all animals can talk. The gift of speech is given them on this one night in all the year.

The reason for this, so they say, is because many hundreds of years ago, when Jesus was born in a lowly manger in Bethlehem, oxen were close by in the stable. And when Mary saw the babe, they fell to their knees in worship and lowed understandingly.

So in the very heart of the world all the animals gather every Christmas Eve, and, as there are so many animals, they appoint some to do the talking while they all sit around in an enormous circle and listen.

The Elephant Who-Never-Forgets

The Elephant is chosen to speak because he is one of the noblest of all animals. Has he not one of the best traits a beast or human being can have? An Elephant never forgets, and if you remember only kind things, is not that a fine trait?

The Lion is chosen to speak, for he is the king of all animals—wise and strong. And are not those great traits to have if you use your wisdom and strength for those who have less?

The Horse is chosen to speak, for he is one of the most patient and long-suffering animals in all the world. And are not patience and long-suffering beautiful traits when you are patient with others and long-suffering in right doing?

The Lamb is chosen to speak, for, as no other animal, it has the trait of meekness—a lovely trait, for when you are submissive, gentle, and mild of temper to others, is not that the meaning of meekness?

The Dog is chosen to speak, for he is the animal whose chief trait is that he loves his master better than himself. Is not that a marvelous trait—for did not Jesus himself tell us to love another as oneself?

And so we have the Elephant, Who-Never-Forgets, the Lion, Wise-and-Strong, the Horse, Patient-and-Long-Suffering, the Lamb, Meek-and-Mild, and the Dog Who-Loves-His-Master-Better-Than-Himself.

"This is Christmas Eve," said the Elephant, Who-Never-Forgets. "the one night in the year we animals can all talk. They asked me to choose the subject and we have only this one night, so we cannot waste time. We must talk about the Most-Beautiful-Thing-in-the-World."

"What is that?" questioned the Lion, Wise-and-Strong.

"I think I know," said the Horse, Patient-and-Long-Suffering.

"It's the coming of Christ Jesus," said the little Lamb, Meek-and-Mild. "And I think the Dog should tell it to all of us, for he is the animal who loves his master better than himself."

"I am honored to tell it," began the Dog, Who-Loves-His-Master-Better-Than-Himself. And then he told the beautiful story you all know so well.

"I cannot call this the end of the story," he said when he had finished, "for though it is an old story, it is ever new. It goes on and will go on throughout all time."

The Elephant, Who-Never-Forgets, said: "We of the animal kingdom will go back to our silence for another year in about five minutes, but I think that we shall all agree that your story was indeed about the Most-Beautiful-Thing-in-the-World. I shall not forget it, but shall carry it with me all the year. And, as I cannot forget I shall try to remember only the things that are beautiful and innocent and good like the little babe of Bethlehem. Then I shall be better in all ways."

The Lion, Wise-and-Strong

The Lion, Who-Was-Wise-and-Strong, spoke, saying, "I shall remember the wisdom of those Three Wise Men, who discovered and followed the Star. The following, indeed, took strength, but it brought them to love, and in remembering that I shall be following the path which leads to the little babe of Bethlehem. Then I shall be better in all ways."

The Horse, Patient-and-Long-Suffering, said, "I shall remember the patience and long-suffering which it took for the Three Wise Men to keep on that quest, laden with their precious gifts. I shall try to be more patient, and in doing that I shall be bearing gifts of love to the little babe of Bethlehem. Then I shall be better in all ways."

The Lamb-So-Meek said softly: "I shall remember the picture the Three Wise Men saw of Mary, the mother, with her little babe, in the manger surrounded by oxen. It is so gentle; and I shall try to bring sweetness and gentleness to all, for they were with the little babe in Bethlehem when he was born. Then I shall be better in all ways."

The Dog, Who-Loves-His-Master-Better-than-Himself, said, "I am happy to know that you will all take Remembering Kind Things, Wisdom, Strength, Patience, and Meekness out into the world with you. Try to use them every day. I shall remember that the Three Wise Men and Mary loved the little babe of Bethlehem better than themselves, and that when he grew to be a man, he said the greatest love you could have was to love someone else better than yourself. When I have learned to live that, then I shall be better in all ways, for I shall have then learned to love, indeed."

Twelve o'clock!

Back into the World of Silence went all those of the Animal Kingdom. They could not speak, but in their hearts they carried the story of The-Most-Beautiful-Thing-in-the-World.

Daddy Christmas

Dreaming of Christmas
I fell asleep
And a toy-man came
On tiptoe feet.

When I heard him softly patter by
Slyly I partly opened an eye.

To peep and watch him
Trim the tree
And stuff a big,
Fat sock for me.

But when he turned to look and pause
I saw he was not Santa Claus.

Do you know the name
Of the Christmas man?
Try to guess,
Do you think you can?

ANN CHIPLEY.

The Mail Bag

North Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

Dear Editor:

I am a little girl 10 years old, and my family has subscribed to your paper for 10 or 11 years. As we get all the periodicals as well, we get a world of good from them.

Since I began to read "Who Was Will o' the Wisp?" I thought that, as it was such a lovely story, I might put it into a book for a Christmas gift. But try as I might, I could not find the first and second chapters. And I did think that perhaps you might have two back copies that you didn't need, with Chapter I and Chapter II of "Who Was Will o' the Wisp?" in them, that I might have, because I do want a proper Christmas present.

Wishing you a Merry Christmas,
Helen B.

[We think that you should have a "proper Christmas present," too, Helen, and will see what we can do about it. We should like to hear from other boys and girls who have enjoyed "Will o' the Wisp."—Ed.]

Haiti, West Indies

Dear Editor:

I live in Haiti, an island in the West Indies. We live out in the country. We have a pool and two horses. I would like to hear from girls in different lands. I am 10 years old.

They don't have any schools here, so we have joined the Calvert School, and mother teaches my sister, brother, and myself. I am collecting stamps. Barbara J. C.

Croydon, New South Wales, Australia

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am 9 years of age. I enjoy reading Snubs and Waddles, and especially the story of "Little Cat." I would like to correspond with any girls my own age, especially from Newport, Monmouthshire, and Scotland. I have a kitten and a cat. The kitten's name is Tiger, and the cat's name is Teddy. Tiger is a very funny little kitten. Teddy and he roll over the grass and play with each other.

Margaret Sharp

Wanatah, Indiana

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I would like to receive a letter from a boy about my age (10) telling me about his particular state.

I go to the Christian Science Sunday School of Valparaiso, Indiana. I read The Christian Science Monitor and enjoy the Children's Page particularly.

John S.

New York, New York

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am 9 years of age and would like to correspond with any girls of my age. I would like especially to hear from girls in Holland, Egypt, Belgium, and Italy. I am interested in swimming, stamp collecting, and scrapbooks, and I am fond of all pets. I attend the Christian Science Sunday School.

Hoping to hear from someone soon,

Faith M.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Market Drifts Downward With Narrow Losses

Leading Stocks Generally Lower With Atlas Tack Weakest Feature

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (AP)—Financial markets, as a whole, failed to exhibit any exuberance today, following the lifting of the domestic gold rate a nickel an ounce, and prices generally were uneasy and irregular.

Stocks drifted lower in desultory trading. Losses of fractions to more than a point predominated in the late dealings. Atlas Tack dropped around 7 points.

Issues off a point or more included American Telephone, Westinghouse, Allied Chemical, du Pont, Santa Fe and Sears Roebuck.

Armour of Illinois preferred was a firm spot while Union Pacific was steady.

Transfers approximated 1,350,000 shares.

The small tilt of the gold figure furnished little surprise to speculative circles, and the inflationary implications of the raise brought no rush for either equities or commodities. Stocks pointed lower with some specialties quite heavy.

Grains and cotton were only a little better than even, although silver and rubber were firm. Both sterling and French francs moved up around 4 cents and .05 of a cent, respectively. U. S. Government securities sagged, and corporate bonds were hesitant.

Most market commentators were of the opinion that dull and featureless pre-Christmas market sessions could be expected unless some unforeseen stimulus is furnished by Washington activities.

Business and industrial sentiment, however, continued highly optimistic for the early part of the year.

Christmas Trade Lively

Trade reviews found that consumer response to Christmas offerings in all types of retail stores has been exceeding the expectations of many merchants who had previously turned a little gloomy following the let-down after Thanksgiving Day. Sales returns were said to be running substantially ahead of last year.

Hopes of near-future currency stabilization apparently were fading in Wall Street, and there were many conjectures as to how much higher the gold rate would be raised and the quantity of metal which might be acquired abroad under the existing administrative policy. Indications that the RFC had bought some $35,000,000 of foreign gold since it began the price-fixing program, although interesting to the banking sector, were not conclusive evidence to most financiers that the bidding would be raised to any great extent in European centers. It was pointed out that if the international gold rate is to be boosted appreciably, the United States might have to bring in much larger shipments of the metal.

Some brokerage houses with European connections reported a moderate renewal of equity buying from abroad during the last week. Small orders were said to have been received from London, Paris, Switzerland and Amsterdam. Purchases, it was said, have been exceptionally selective and more for investment than speculative purposes.

Bond Market Heavy

The first change in the domestic gold price since Dec. 1, which was upward to the extent of 5 cents an ounce, coincided with a somewhat heavy tone in U. S. Government bonds today. Treasury issues slipped off from 4-32s to 12-32s of a point in the early dealings. Libertys showed narrower losses, being unchanged to 5-32's lower.

Corporate issues had a mixed trend which shaded into heaviness in some parts of the list. Trading was in rather light volume during the first half of the session.

Secondary rails were supplied at lower levels in a considerable number of cases. Some loans of Allegheny Corporation, Baltimore & Ohio, Santa Fe, Erie, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Nickel Plate, Southern Railway and Union Pacific were offered down from small fractions to a point. Most of the high-grade carrier issues were firm.

There was no special feature to the business in utility and industrial bonds. Turnover was limited and fluctuations small. Most of the communications issues lost a little ground. Postal Telegraph 5s and American Telephone loans were the exceptions. Chile Copper 5s dropped a point and a few other industrial ratings yielded small fractions under an apathetic buying interest.

Foreign bonds had a generally steady tone, and Europeans were strong in connection with gains in related currencies. French 7s and 7½s gained 1 and 3 points, respectively, and British 5½s rose 2 points. Norway 6s were up a point. A few South Americans improved moderately. Japan 5½s were down a point.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Wheat				Net
	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
December	.82½	.83¾	.82⅜	.82¾	— ½
May	.85	.85⅞	.84	.84⅞	— ½
July	.83¾	.84⅝	.82⅝	.83⅝	— ⅝
	Corn				
December	.43¾	.43¾	.42⅞	.43½	..
May	.50⅝	.50⅝	.49½	.50⅝	+ ¼
July	.52	.53⅜	.51⅝	.52½	+ ¾
	Oats				
December	.34⅜	.34½	.33½	.33⅝	..
May	.36¾	.37⅛	.36⅜	.36⅝	..
July	.34⅛	.35¼	.34⅝	.34½	..
	Winnipeg Wheat				
		High	Low	Last	
December		.59⅝	.58¾	.58⅞	
May		.63	.62½	.62½	
July		.64½	.63½	.63¾	

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last
December	103.00	103.00
January	103.20	1032.0
March	103.60	103.60
May	104.00	104.00
July	104.30	104.30

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Range in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Dec. 16
13¾	3	..	Adams Express	3100	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
71	39	.5	Adams Exp pf	130	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
12½	5½	..	Addressograph	300	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
9¾	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
11¾	5½	.60	Affiliated Prod	3200	6¾	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜
112	47½	3¾†	Air Reduction	3100	99½	98	99½	100
33	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	10000	21⅞	21	21½	21⅝
8¼	⅛	..	Alleghany Corp	1300	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
21⅝	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	1500	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6½
20	1¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
23¾	3½	..	Am Metal	1100	18½	17⅝	17⅝	18¼
30½	17	1½	Am News	110	23	23	23	23
19⅞	4	..	Am Power & Lt	3900	6¾	6⅛	6½	6¾
41⅛	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1300	15⅝	15	15	15½
35	9	1¼	9m P&L 5% pf	1200	13½	13⅛	13½	13½
59	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	17800	14⅝	13⅝	13⅞	14
31⅝	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	6400	18⅞	18	18½	18⅝
7⅛	⅛	..	Am Seating	200	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	4
1½	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	800	1½	1	1	..
36¾	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	40	18	18	18	..
53½	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	15500	43	40½	41⅝	42¼
73	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	65¼	65¼	65¼	..
27	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	8400	20⅝	19	20¼	19⅞
85	37⅝	2	Am Steel F pf	60	63	62¼	62¼	..
14	1⅞	..	Am Chain	100	5	5	5	..
51¼	34	3†	Am Chicle	100	49½	49½	49½	49½
89⅛	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	7800	51½	49½	50½	51
6	1	..	Am Encaustic T	500	2½	2½	2½	2½
19⅜	3½	..	Am & For Pow	4200	9	8¼	8⅜	9
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	400	19½	18¾	18⅜	20½
27¼	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	500	11½	11	11	..
21½	4¼	1	Am Hawaiian	800	19	19	19	19⅜
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	900	7	7	7	7⅛
57½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	400	31¼	30	30	32
17½	3⅜	..	Am Ice	900	6¾	6¾	6⅝	..
57⅜	25	6	Am Ice pf	200	38	38	38	..
15⅞	14¼	..	Am International	900	7⅞	7¼	7¾	7⅝
12	1¼	..	Am La Fr pf	10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
39⅝	8⅞	..	Am Locomotive	200	28⅝	27¼	27¼	29
63	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	200	48	48	48	49¾
149⅞	70¾	6†	Allied Chem	3100	145	141½	143⅝	144¼
125	115	7	Allied Chem pf	200	122	122	122	..
26⅝	6	..	Allis Chalmers	600	17⅞	17⅛	17¼	17
47	10½	.2	Amerada	1900	45	43	43	..
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	900	34½	33	34½	32¾
28½	8	..	Am Bank Note	900	14⅝	14½	14½	14¾
16¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	500	9¼	9	9	9¾
64	23¼	..	Am Beet Sug pf	50	55½	53	53¼	..
42½	9½	.60	Am Beet S&F	900	27¼	26	26	27½
100½	49½	4	Am Can	9500	94¾	93¼	94⅝	94
39¾	6½	..	Am Car & Fdry	4100	25	24⅝	25	25
59¼	15	..	Am Car & F pf	400	43	39⅞	39⅞	42
74	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	1100	48½	47¼	47¼	47
134⅜	86⅛	1†	Am Tel & Tel	17800	113⅜	109⅝	110⅜	111⅝
25	3⅜	..	Am Tye Fndrs	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	5800	18¾	18½	18¼	18½
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	5800	12⅞	12½	12½	13¼
61⅞	22⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	7600	65⅜	63¼	64¼	65½
14¾	3⅝	..	Am Writ Paper	200	5¾	5¼	5¼	..
10⅛	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead & S	200	5¾	5½	5½	5¾
22⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	7900	14¾	13½	13⅝	13⅞
39¼	8½	.60	Anchor Cap	100	20	19½	19½	..
14½	2⅜	..	Andes Copper	100	8	8	8	..
29¼	7¾	1	Archer Daniels	400	26¾	26¾	26¾	..
7⅜	1⅛	..	Armour Ill A	15500	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜
5	¾	..	Armour Ill B	3500	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	6800	59½	53¾	59	55¾
7	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
70	48½	..	Artloom Corp pf	250	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼
5¼	..	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	12	12	12	12¼
51¾	15	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	48½	48½	48½	49
80¼	34⅝	.30	Atchison T&SF	11400	53¾	52	53⅜	54
98	30	3.30	Atchison pf	1300	73¾	72⅞	72⅞	72¾
59	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	2400	39½	38½	39¾	39
31⅞	5¾	..	Atlas Powder	2000	29	28¾	28½	28½
34½	9	..	Atlas Powder	1800	34¾	33	33⅝	34
83½	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	30	81	81	81	80½
31½	11½	..	Atlas Tack	19400	16½	14	14½	21⅜
84¼	31	2	Auburn Auto	33400	56¾	53½	55	55⅞
16⅜	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	5800	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	7¼
			—B—					
17⅜	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	14100	12¼	11⅜	11¾	11¾
60	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	500	38⅞	37	38⅞	38
32⅞	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	9800	24	22½	23¼	23¾
39¼	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1700	24½	23⅜	24	24¼
92½	68¼	6½	Bamberger pf	80	88	86	86	..
41¼	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	1800	38⅜	38¾	38⅝	38¾
7¼	3⅜	..	Barker Bros	*120	7¼	2¾	3	3
11	3	..	Barnsdall A	3100	8¾	8¼	8⅜	8½
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	900	10½	9⅝	9⅝	10¼
70½	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	1500	59½	59½	59½	..
12¼	3½	..	Belding Hem	400	9½	9½	9¼	9⅜
15	8¼	1½	Benefecial Ind Loan	1500	14	14	14	14
21¼	4¼	1	Bendix Aviation	4800	15¾	15¼	15¾	15⅝
33½	9	1	Best & Co	1100	27¾	27½	27½	28
49½	10½	..	Bethlehem Steel	13800	38½	32¾	34¾	34⅞
82	25½	..	Beth Steel pf	900	61	60½	60¾	61
29½	6¼	..	Bigelow Sanford	10	25¼	25¼	25¼	24½
19¼	3½	1.60	Blaw Knox	1800	11	10½	11	11½
54½	9½	2	Bohn Alum & Br	3800	51¾	49⅜	51¼	51⅞
37⅝	18	1.60	Borden	5400	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	20¾
21⅜	5½	.25b	Borg Warner	3400	19¼	18⅞	19¼	19½
30	6	..	Boston & Maine	100	76	76	76	..
14⅜	2⅜	..	Briggs Mfg	4200	10¾	10	10¾	10¼
41¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	1800	30	29⅜	30	29¾
83½	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	75	75	75	75
88½	12	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	64⅞	64	64½	64
53⅜	28½	3	Brown Shoe	500	50¼	50½	50½	51
12⅞	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	7½	7½	7½	..
19⅜	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	300	9½	9½	9½	10⅛
9⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	1300	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¾
35	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	10	25½	25½	25½	..
5¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	1500	3¾	3⅜	3⅝	4
13½	2½	..	Bullard	400	8	7¼	7¼	7¾
5	⅞	..	Bulova Watch	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
5	½	..	Burns Bros A	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
13	1¾	..	Burns Bros pf	20	3	3	3	..
20⅜	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	2100	15⅞	15½	15⅝	16
8	1	..	Bush Terminal	200	2	2	2	..
4¾	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	600	2½	2	2	..
7½	1¼	..	Butterick	100	2½	2½	2½	2¼
43¼	8½	..	Byers	1200	26⅞	25¼	26	26⅝
			—C—					
34⅜	7¾	..	Calif Packing	500	20	19⅜	20	19¾
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
16¼	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	200	8½	8¼	8¼	8¼
3⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	300	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4¼
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	1500	26½	25½	26	26⅜
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	4200	13	12⅝	12¾	12⅞
35½	14	1†	Cannon Mills	300	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	29
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	3200	69½	67½	68½	69¼
86¼	41	..	Case Thresh pf	90	68	68	68	..
29¾	5½	.12½	Caterpillar Trac	2100	23½	23	23½	24
4⅜	⅜	..	Celotex vct	100	1½	1½	1½	..
58⅞	4½	..	Celanese Corp	14700	42¼	40¼	41¼	41¾
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	500	31½	30½	30½	31½
44¾	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	3900	34½	32⅝	33⅜	33¾
52½	14⅞	2.52	Chesapeake Corp	700	33½	32¾	32¾	33¼
49¼	24⅝	.280	Ches & Ohio	4200	38½	37¾	38¼	38⅛
8½	½	..	Chil & E Ill pf	300	1½	1½	1½	1½
7⅜	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	1200	3½	3	3	3⅛
14⅞	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	6½	6½	6½	6¾
11¾	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	700	4¾	4½	4⅝	4¾
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	3500	8	7⅝	7⅞	8
16	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	1000	7⅝	7¾	7¼	7¾
34¾	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	300	12½	12½	12½	13
12⅜	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
25¼	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	18
10⅛	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	900	3½	3	3½	3
15	2⅞	..	Chi R&P 6% .$	100	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	..
31½	3½	..	Chi R&P 7%	700	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	5
22⅜	6¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	100	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	..
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	100	19	19	19	19
10½	2	..	Childs Company	800	7¼	6¼	6¼	7½
53⅜	7¾	2	Chrysler	62500	51½	49⅜	50½	50¾
25	7¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	17½	17½	17½	17¾
72	45	6½	City Ice & Pf	70	67½	67	67½	68
3⅝	¼	..	City Stores	400	1	1	1	1
14½	5	.25b	Clark Equipment	10	9	9	9	..
41½	10	1	Cluett Peabody	100	30	30	30	..
22⅜	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	1800	10½	9¾	9¾	10¼
88	49	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	87	66	66	67½
26	3	..	Collins & Aikman	700	19	18¾	18⅝	19
85	63½	7	Collins & A pf	10	80	80	80	..
17⅝	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	500	4¼	4	4¼	4
51	15¼	..	Colo & Southern	90	32½	30	30	..
9	28⅛	.50a	Columbia Gas	4200	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
83	50¼	6	Columbia C pf A	800	52	51	51½	51⅞
28	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	..
71½	23½	2	Columbian Carb	400	60	59½	59½	60⅜
19	4	..	Comm Credit	2800	17⅜	16½	17½	17⅝
95¾	70	6½	Comm Credit 1pf	10	91¾	91¾	91¾	..
93½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	900	35¾	34¾	35½	35½
97⅞	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	90¾	90⅝	90⅝	6
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	9800	32⅝	31½	32	32
6½	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	6200	1¾	1½	1⅝	1⅝
60½	21	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	200	21¼	21	21	22
27⅝	7¾	1	Congoleum Nairn	1900	24½	23⅞	24	24
5⅝	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	700	3	2¾	2¾	3⅛
14¾	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	200	10	9¾	9¾	9¾
64½	36½	3	Consol Gas	4800	38	37¼	37⅝	37⅞
99	82	5	Consol Gas pf	600	83	82½	83	83½
5½	2	..	Consol Laundries	100	2	2	2	..
15¾	5	..	Consol Oil	10700	10⅞	10½	10⅝	10⅞
3¼	¼	..	Consol Textile	500	1	1	1	..
10¼	1½	..	Container A	200	7	6⅜	6⅜	..
4½	¼	..	Container B	700	2½	2	2	..
18¼	3	..	Cont Baking A	200	8	7½	7½	8
3½	⅛	..	Cont Baking B	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
64	36	4	Cont Baking pf	400	59½	58½	58½	..
78⅜	35¼	2½	Cont Can	3900	75¼	74½	74½	75¾
17½	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	7¾	7½	7½	8
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	900	23¼	23	23	24
4	1	..	Cont Motors	800	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
19⅝	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	7400	17½	16⅞	17	17⅝
90⅝	45⅜	3	Corn Products	1300	75⅜	74¼	74⅞	75½
7½	2⅜	..	Coty	500	4	4	4	4
39½	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	500	38¼	27¾	27¾	28
65	14¼	..	Crown Cork S	700	32½	31	31	32
8½	1	..	Crown Zellerback	1200	4	3⅞	3⅞	4¼
37½	9	..	Crucible Steel	600	21¾	20¼	20¼	21¼
60⅝	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	400	45	43½	43½	..
16	2¼	..	Cuba Ry pf	90	4	4	4	..
3½	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	800	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
68	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	200	19½	19½	19½	20
59½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	700	38¾	38	38½	37½
32¼	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	200	16	15¾	15¾	16½
66	36	..	Curtis Pub pf	200	46	46	46	46½
4⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	3700	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	600	5⅜	5¼	5¼	6⅜
			—D—					
18⅜	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	400	11¾	11¾	11¾	11⅜
49	5¾	..	Deere & Co	3800	31	29½	30	30½
93¾	37⅜	..	Del & Hudson	1200	54½	53	54	54½
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	12700	24½	23½	24	23¾
19¾	2	..	Denver R G pf	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
33⅞	10	1½b	Devoe & Ray A	100	30¾	30¾	30¾	..
39½	12	1.80†	Dome Mines	1500	33	32	33½	32½
26⅜	10½	1.20†	Dominion Stores	300	22	21⅞	21⅞	..
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	500	14	13½	13½	14½
18	6¾	..	Dresser A	600	11⅞	11	11½	11⅝
3½	⅜	..	Duluth So Sh pf	100	1	1	1	..
93⅜	33⅛	2†	du Pont de Nem	15400	89¾	87½	88¾	89
			—E—					
10	1½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
89¾	46	2	Eastman Kodak	800	79	78	79	79
18	3½	.20b	Eaton Mfg	900	13¼	12¾	13½	13⅜
8	⅝	..	Edingon Schlid	300	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
24¼	4	..	Eitingon S pf	200	23½	23½	23½	23¼
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	3800	19½	18	18¾	18⅝
8¼	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1600	4½	4	4	4
13¼	1	..	Elec Pow & Lt	2500	3¾	3½	3⅜	3½
15½	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt pf	1900	5	4⅞	5	5
36½	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
32¾	6½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	500	9¾	9	9	9½
54	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	500	44½	44	44	44¾
4	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
14¾	4	..	Engineers Pub B	700	4¾	4½	4½	4½
55	14⅜	..	EngineersPS 6pf	200	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	..
49⅞	12½	..	Engineers PS ww	200	14½	14½	14½	14½
13⅜	6½	1	Equitable Off Big	300	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
28⅜	3¾	..	Erie RR	700	18⅜	18	18¾	18¾
9½	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	500	8	7½	7½	..
45	3⅜	..	Evans Products	800	8	5⅝	7⅜	8
			—F—					
11½	2⅛	..	Fairbanks Morse	400	7	6¾	6¾	..
42½	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	60	36	34½	36	37½
11¾	⅜	..	Fed Motor Tr	800	7	6¾	7	..
4½	¾	..	Fed Screw W	200	2½	2¼	2½	..
8¾	1¾	..	Fed Water Serv	900	1½	1¾	1¾	1½
36	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phs P In	2600	24½	23½	23½	24¼
9½	5	.60	Fifth Ave Bus	60	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
31½	7⅛	.40	Firestone T&R	3600	19⅝	18½	18⅞	18¾
75	42	6	Firstn T&R pf A	100	70	70	70	71¾
70¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	300	84½	84	84½	83¾
25	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	500	14	13⅜	13⅜	14¾
26½	13¾	.95b	Fourth Nat Inv	200	19	19	19	..
23⅜	2	..	Foundation	400	14	13½	14	14½
19	12	..	Fox Film A	300	13½	13⅛	13⅛	14
90	12	.7	Franklin Sim pf	10	35¼	35¼	35¼	..
49⅝	16½	2	Freeport Texas	4200	44¾	43	43¼	44½
31	9	..	Fuller pr pf	10	15½	15½	15½	14
23	4	..	Fuller 2pf	110	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
			—G—					
20⅞	6½	..	Gamewell	3000	12½	12½	12½	13
12	2⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	300	7½	7½	7¼	7⅝
42¼	13¾	1	Gen Am Trans	3900	33⅞	32	33	32⅞
27	4⅜	..	Gen Asphalt	900	16	15¼	15⅞	16
20⅞	11½	2	Gen Baking	400	12¾	11¾	11⅝	12¼
10⅛	2⅛	..	Gen Bronze	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
11½	1¼	..	Gen Cable	100	3⅜	3⅜	3¾	3¾
23	2¼	..	Gen Cable A	100	7½	7½	7½	..
30¼	10½	.40	Gen Electric	22700	19½	18⅜	18⅞	19½
12¼	10⅞	.80	Gen Elec Sp	900	11½	11⅜	11½	11¾
39⅞	21	1.80	Gen Foods	1700	35¾	33⅝	34⅝	35⅝
2⅞	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	400	¾	¾	¾	¾
18½	7	..	Gen G&E 7% A	30	7¾	7¾

Financial: News and Comment

Secretary Roper States Deflation Is Now Stemmed

Sees Confidence Returning—Discusses Commerce Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—The time of deflation was reported by Secretary Roper to have been definitely stemmed in the second three months of this year.

In his annual report, covering the fiscal year ended June 30, the Commerce Secretary said:

"In the United States signs of resistance to further contraction appeared in the first half of the fiscal year and by the final quarter the tide of deflation was definitely stemmed.

"Confidence was greatly strengthened as a result of the decisive governmental action, business activity quickened, and by the end of the fiscal year substantial progress had been made."

The report contained few recommendations for new legislation.

As for the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, the Secretary said:

"The policy and functions of the bureau are in process of revaluation, to the end that its activities shall represent the highest form of service to the business community and to the other branches of the Government.

"That it will play an important part in the economic development of the next year cannot be questioned. It must provide a factful basis for the wise determination of economic policy looking toward the return of stability and security to our economic system."

The census bureau recommended that a complete census of manufacturers be taken every five years and a limited census every year, with certain quarterly and monthly statistics. It was pointed out that the central statistical board had recommended substantially the same.

The bureau further urged that a census of population be taken in 1935 along with the census of agriculture already provided for that year. The American Statistical Association, the American Sociological Society and the census advisory committee have recommended such action.

RFC Now Holds Preferred Stock In 2443 Banks

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—The Reconstruction Corporation has purchased preferred stock or capital notes in 2443 banks, of which 1561 are not members of the Federal Reserve System.

This was disclosed today by Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the corporation, who said applications have been received from 3160 banks which want to sell preferred stock or capital notes to the RFC.

Applications have been received from 1875 banks which do not belong to the Federal Reserve System and 1285 which are members of the System.

Mr. Jones said the amount of preferred stock and capital note purchases authorized totaled $608,000,000, and in addition $19,000,000 has been loaned on preferred stock. He estimated that the corporation's stock purchases probably will not exceed $1,000,000,000.

He also said the corporation has authorized loans totaling $540,000,000 to closed banks to aid them in liquidation. Most of this money, he said, will be disbursed by receivers before Christmas.

Highway Lettings Continue Heavy

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—Unceasing efforts on the part of state highway officials to rush the entire $400,000,000 federal road grant into the contract stage by early next year is resulting in unseasonal heavy awards for highways. For the week ended Dec. 11 road lettings amounted to $10,474,000, slightly above the weekly average maintained since late August, according to figures compiled by Engineering News-Record.

Work under construction or advertised for early letting aggregated nearly $225,000,000, or more than half of the federal highway funds provided by the Public Works Act. All heavy engineering construction contracts reported last week total $29,454,000, the highest in a month. Private construction was the heaviest in 10 weeks, amounting to $9,232,000.

Cumulative contracts for this year, which on Aug. 1 were only 69 per cent of the 1932 volume at that date, are now 87 per cent of last year's corresponding total, the report shows.

Los Angeles County Has Drop in Unemployment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 18—Indices for industrial employment in Los Angeles County during October showed a slight gain both in number of employees and in pay rolls, according to reports of the State Labor Commission.

It was the seventh consecutive month to show an increase in the State's labor index, the Chamber of Commerce reported in its monthly review of current business. "Employment now stands higher than since December, 1931. Pay rolls have not fared quite so well; but are higher than at any time since June, 1932," the survey said.

"Compared with October, 1932, there was an increase of 19.6 per cent in the number of employees and 14.8 per cent in total weekly pay rolls.

Achievements In Behalf of Farmer Since Last Spring

WASHINGTON—Mr. George C. Haas, newly appointed deputy governor of the Farm Credit Administration, speaking before a radio audience, told of the progress which the Administration has made since its inauguration last May. He said in part:

"From May 1 until Dec. 1, the 12 Federal Land Banks received 433,000 applications for $1,724,000,000. First notice I did not say one million, seven hundred twenty-four thousand dollars; the figure is one billion, seven hundred twenty-four million dollars. However, if I were to tell you that this number and amount of loans requested is equal to all of the loans ever requested from the Federal Land Banks during their entire 16 years of doing business, prior to last May, you would begin to get some idea of their significance.

"When I tell you that the appraisal force has been built from about 212 in May of this year to nearly 5000 at present, you will immediately appreciate how strenuously the Farm Credit Administration, and particularly the Federal land banks, have attacked the problem of making loans. This is demonstrated also by the fact that more than 300,000 farms have been appraised to date.

"I do not want you to get the idea that 300,000 loans have been made. The total loans number about 57,000 but the banks are now fairly well caught up on the appraisal of farms and the volume of loans actually being closed, checks written and received by farmers, has been pyramiding month by month ever since last August. For instance, of the more than $145,000,000 that has been loaned since last May, $54,000,000 was loaned just last month.

"Loans lately have been exceeding the $3,500,000 mark daily. For the first 14 days of this month the banks report loans aggregating a little over $41,000,000 which shows that we may anticipate this month a doubling of the record for November."

Henry Ford Expects A Good Industrial Upturn During 1934

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (AP)—Henry Ford believes national recovery is on the way.

In an interview with the Sun, Mr. Ford said he is backing up his conviction with plans for increasing materially the production of automobiles in his plants in this country and abroad.

Mr. Ford said he would place larger orders for steel as his plants increased their production. He declined to make any comment on the NRA or complaints lodged against his plant at Edgewater, N. J., with the National Labor Board.

The automobile manufacturer was interviewed as he strolled about the Ford exposition, inspecting exhibits and occasionally stopping to autograph books thrust at him.

The newspaper said Mr. Ford, when asked if he anticipates any substantial degree of industrial recovery during the coming yearr, replied emphatically:

"Yes, I do."

Globe & Rutgers Is Loaned $3,500,000

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—The Reconstruction Corporation announced it has agreed to lend $3,500,000 for the purchase of that amount of preferred stock in the Globe & Rutgers Fire Insurance Company of New York to assist in reorganization of the concern.

The company now is in the hands of the New York State Insurance Commissioner.

Chairman Jesse H. Jones of the Reconstruction Corporation said the loan was conditioned on not less than $3,500,000 of second preferred stock being bought by others, including creditors of the company, and on $500,000 of new cash capital being supplied by others than creditors.

He said it appeared $7,500,000 new capital would put the company in a sound position and enable it to reenter the field of writing fire insurance.

Prohibits Bankers From Its Board of Directors

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has expanded its long-standing rule regarding service of its directors on the boards of banks, according to the current issue of the company's publication The Lamp. The company now prohibits any employee from serving with any banking institution, federal or state, in any capacity.

Conversely, no banker has even served or will be permitted to serve on the company's board of directors. This rule has been waived only in special cases, such as the exemption accorded W. C. Teagle, president, when he was elected a director of the New York Federal Reserve Bank.

Exchange Not Enlisting Aid Against Regulation

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (AP)—Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange, said that the exchange had not approved or "even considered" an extensive publicity campaign "for the alleged purpose of enlisting public support against federal regulation."

The statement was prompted by reports that such a program was being drawn up.

Mr. Whitney said "a plan for a series of talks over the radio of an historical nature purely descriptive of the functions of the exchange" had been submitted to the law committee yesterday, but that it was "not adopted or approved, though subject, of course, to further consideration."

Steel Industry Has Nonseasonal Rise in Business

Operations Reach 31 P. C. Capacity—Good Outlook for First Quarter

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—For the second time this year the steel industry is behaving in a nonseasonal manner, a cause for optimism since operations are increasing rather than diminishing. During July the pace of the industry as a whole reached 60 per cent of capacity, the peak for the year, and in a month which, along with December, is usually the valley point.

Operations in the industry are now over 31 per cent of capacity, the gain in the rate due to the fact that makers are speeding deliveries on many items since all steel not specified by the end of the year will be cancelled.

The outlook for first quarter of next year continues to improve, and there are those who feel that the 60 per cent pace of July will be duplicated at least by March.

In the first place the rail makers will not get under serious production until well along in the first quarter. Meanwhile considerable more railroad tonnage should be placed on steel makers' order books within the next few weeks.

Production of automobiles for 1934 has been delayed considerably by strikes at plants and perfection of new engineering features. This will probably mean that when production does get going, progress will be rapid and steel purchasing likewise.

Public works projects, if continued on the same scale as for the last several months, should also afford a very good outlet for the steel makers. It is stated that efforts will be made to have the next Congress appropriate another $1,700,000,000 for public works, making a total of $5,000,000,000 so appropriated. With all this money to be spent, the effect on the steel industry should be felt markedly and favorably for another two years.

One of the most encouraging developments of last week was the advance by $1.50 a ton in steel scrap prices at Pittsburgh. This is one of the most rapid rises in several months.

Railroad purchasing has been the most conspicuous feature of business over the week. The Pennsylvania Railroad bought 51,000 tons of track fastenings. About 300,000 tons of steel will be needed for the cars which are to be bought for the Van Sweringen Lines. The Western Pacific is inquiring for 26,000 tons of rails and fastenings, while the Missouri Pacific asks for 25,000 tons of the same.

Awards of fabricated structural steel during the week have been 35,000 tons, the largest for any week this year except for the week of May 6, when 126,000 tons of structural steel was ordered for the San Francisco-Oakland bridge.

Business in pig iron has been very light, but shipments are unusually heavy for this time of year.

22 Trusts Banned By North Carolina

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 18 (AP)—Stanley Winborne, state securities commissioner, revealed that he has issued orders to cancel and revoke the registration of 22 issues generally called "investment trusts." Many of the issues were canceled at the request of sponsors.

The "investment trusts" affected by the order were:

The American Composite Trust shares of New York; Business Recovery Trust shares of Baltimore; Cumulative Trust shares of New York; Five-Year Trust shares of New York; Investors Trustee Foundation of United States of New York; Investment Trust shares of New York; National Investors Corporation of New York (by request of company); North American Trust shares of New York; North American Trust shares, series 1953-1956; National Trust shares of New York; Third National Securities shares of New York (without prejudice); National Industries shares of New York; Supercorporation of America, series A, B, C, D, of New York; Standard American Trust shares of Chicago; Second International Securities of Jersey City; United States shares of New York; United fixed shares of New York; American Insurance stocks of Newark (without prejudice); Investment Trust of New York, New York; Collateral Trust shares of New York; Brookshire Investors of Jersey City, and Fidelity Trust shares of New York.

Retail Prices Rise Again in November

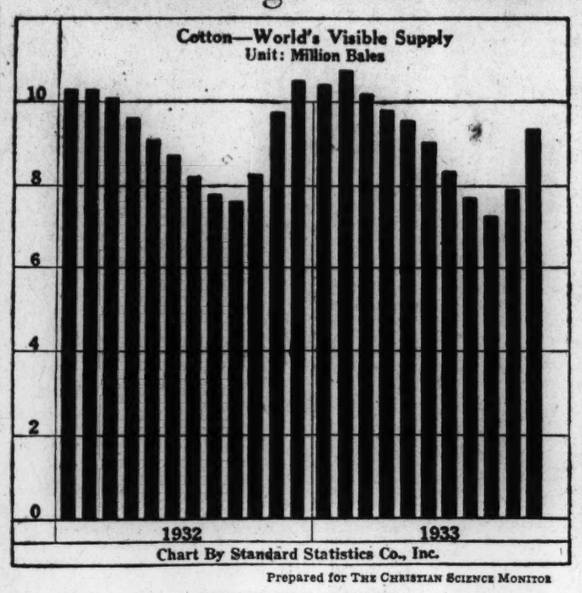
Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—There was a further increase in retail prices during November, although it was the smallest monthly gain since the upturn began in May, according to the Fairchild Retail Price Index made public today. Quotations on Dec. 1 show an increase of 1 per cent as compared with Nov. 1, thus continuing the slowing down in the ratio of increase since August when prices showed the greatest monthly gain in over a decade of 8.4 per cent.

The November prices were 21.2 per cent higher compared with the corresponding months a year ago and 26.8 per cent above the 1933 low.

The comment is made that the latest prices "suggest very strongly that retailers are not marking up items to the same extent as hitherto, despite the fact that they are still selling many items below replacement cost."

Reason for Falling Off In Mill Takings of Raw Cotton



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Supplies at Consuming Establishments Total 2,536,000 Bales Nov. 1 Compared With an Average Stock of 1,989,000 for Five Years

EXPLANATION for the falling off in mill takings of raw cotton during recent weeks is found in the statistics on mill stocks.

These reveal that supplies at consuming establishments totaled 2,536,000 bales the first of November, compared with an average stock of 1,989,000 on that date for the five preceding years. Balanced against this showing, however, are the figures on world stocks of American cotton for the same date, which reveal a supply of 20,791,000 bales, a decline of 1,671,000 bales from last year and the lowest since 1930. As shown in the chart, world visible supplies are also lower, despite the recent seasonal advance.

Last season, the world consumption of all cottons compared favorably with pre-depression levels, and thus far during the current crop year, consumption has been in excess of last year's totals.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 16—Of outstanding importance in a week of declining stock prices and rising bond prices were budget discussions, better and beter steel trade reports, and those old favorites, stabilization rumors.

Early in the week the President was reported to have decided tentatively on budget figures for the year to begin next July 1. These involve ordinary expenditures of $2,600,000,000 and extraordinary or relief expenditures of $2,400,000,000, or a total of $5,000,000,000. Since Budget-Director Douglas estimates next year's revenues at $3,400,000,000, this means a deficit of about $1,500,000,000. But the Street expects it to be much larger than this after Congress gets through with it. It is thought that the CWA will become a pork barrel of much larger proportions than the original intent. Nor do the above figures include additional appropriations for the RFC, whose charter expires on Jan. 23 but is likely to be renewed.

Steel News Good

Out of the coming deficit two consequences are expected. The larger government outlays are expected to stimulate business, and the larger government borrowings are expected to depress government credit. This prospect is reminiscent of the French inflationary experience between 1922 and 1926. The direct cause of the fall of the franc was extraordinary governmental expenditures for reconstruction of the war-devastated areas. These expenditures stimulated business, forced prices up, and eventually caused the franc to fall on the exchanges to one-fifth of its prewar gold value. As Professor Rogers intimated on Thursday, "It is budget deficiencies that cause inflation, not monetary policies."

Steel news was good to the point of exuberance. True to this year's strange form, the industry is reversing the usual downtrend of the season. Such reversals of precedent have occurred all year. The usual spring rise was a fall into the pit of the banking holiday. The second quarter, which usually sees declining steel output saw rapidly rising activity. In the third quarter steel activity fell instead of rising, and now it is again rising against the seasonal trend. The most favorable aspect of the situation is that current takings are largely for "miscellaneous" account, so that great hopes are held for revival of motor, rail, and building business.

Monetary Rumors

With the RFC price for gold unchanged this month at $34.01 stabilization rumors flitted about during the first part of the week, though whether in terms of sterling or gold was not definite. The Street has been saying for 10 weeks now that the RFC could not move the dollar down or up by marking a price on a blackboard but now it seemed to forget logic and think that some such operation could "stabilize" the dollar.

In the latter part of the week another rumor circulated widely that the RFC would resume its daily boosting of the price of gold so as to get it up to $37 or so before Christmas meets. But there was no change Friday or Saturday. (It was raised today to $34.06.—Ed. note.) Meantime the dollar stays considerably higher on the exchanges than its RFC-indicated value.

It appears that the Administration is more concerned about getting the foreign exchange value of the dollar down to the RFC-indicated value of the present moment than in putting that indicated value still lower by notching up the gold price. The Street was very surprised to learn on Friday that about $35,000,000 has already been spent by the RFC abroad for gold and it is planning to spend considerably more, although Jesse Jones had given to understand that such purchases to date would little more than fill a hollow tooth.

Future of Gold Shares

The whole uncertainty about the future of gold, the exchanges, Administration policy, and Congressional action, has left the future of the gold shares open to very widely different expectations. Bulls on these shares simply rely on higher government domestic prices for gold, perhaps as high as the much-discussed $41.34 an ounce. Bears believe that the price of gold is headed downward in London, that it will not have to go much higher before commodity prices mount, that commodity prices will in any case rise faster than gold is put up, and that gold mines will be heavily taxed here as in South Africa.

The stock market sold off slowly all week, culminating in a rather sharp decline in the last hour Saturday. This last-minute drop was hastened by an unfortunate break in Atlas Tack which was taken to mean a "busted pool." Tack sold this year as low as 1-½ but rose last week as high as 34-¾.

The bond market again as last week rose steadily except for government bonds. The 10-12 year issue sold by the Treasury in October at 101½ and offered in exchange for Fourth Liberty 4¼s dropped last week below par.

Commodities again showed no definite trend. Wheat had a drop on Wednesday and both wheat and cotton closed the week lower. The continued refusal of commodities to rise is being given as the reason why the dollar does not drop further on the exchanges. According to this reasoning it will not drop until its purchasing power in American commodities drops and the American advantage in foreign trade is canceled out.

Utilities Plan Fight

Rail equipment shares were strong on news of large PWA advances to the railroads for purchase of new or rehabilitation of old rolling stock. This news, however, was apparently not helpful to the rails, which will have to pay in the end, and rail shares sold off every day in the week. Utilities flopped around their recent lows, possibly prevented from further decline by the coming fight in Washington over the utilities operating code, when it is expected that utility managements will make a stiff resistance and open wide the issue of government persecution. They will argue that since they are regulated by all but six states they should no more be subject to NRA than the railroads are. They will also argue for surcease from government subsidized competition and from "amateur accounting."

On Friday's quarterly financing date the Treasury redeemed $728,000,000 of certificates, issued $950,000,000 more, received about $160,000,000 of income taxes and paid out $114,000,000 in interest on its outstanding debt. Disturbance to the money market was avoided by a slight overdraft at the Reserve of $25,000,000.

Canadian Field Crops Valued at $427,791,000

OTTAWA, Dec. 18 (AP)—The total value of all field crops in 1933 for Canada was estimated at $427,791,000 in a crop report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This compared with $444,894,900 in 1932 and $432,199,400 in 1931.

The values were arrived at by taking the average prices received by farmers at the point of production for the 1933 crop up to the end of November. The total for 1933 included the following items, with the 1932 figures within brackets:

Wheat $123,525,000 ($149,101,000); potatoes $32,646,000; hay and clover $94,870,000 (96,278,000); alfalfa $13,576,000 ($15,085,000).

Rise in Collective Bargaining Plain Since NRA Signed

Group Action Shown by 54 P. C. of Workers in 3314 Concerns

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—A notable increase of employee-representation plans in collective bargaining since the passage of the National Industrial Recovery Act is indicated by the results of a comprehensive survey of employment relations just completed and made public today by the National Industrial Conference Board. It is shown also that individual bargaining has not been eliminated by Section 7 (a) of the Recovery Act.

The purpose of the survey was to learn how generally and in what manner wage earners are availing themselves of the right to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, as provided in the act.

Based on reports from 3314 manufacturing and mining concerns, which employ 2,585,740 wage earners, or about one-fourth of the total number employed in these industries, it was found that 45.7 per cent of the workers deal with their employers individually, 45 per cent through plans of employee representation and 9.3 per cent through organized labor unions. For collective bargaining, the actual figures for the number of plans established since June 16, 1933, when the Recovery Act went into effect, were 400 employee-representation plans and 174 labor union agreements.

"Over two-thirds of the 3314 companies that replied to the conference board's inquiry deal individually with their employees, but many of these concerns are comparatively small," the conference board says. "Consequently the proportion of wage earners classed under individual bargaining is considerably smaller than the proportion of companies following this policy. Employee-representation plans, on the other hand, are found most frequently in large companies, where the need of an agency for collective negotiation with the management is greatest. Labor union agreements are most prevalent in concerns of medium size."

In summarizing the results of the survey, the conference board continues:

"Two definite conclusions may be drawn. In the first place, it is clear that individual bargaining has not in any way been eliminated by Section 7 (a) of the Recovery Act. There are too many companies in which this method has proved satisfactory over a long period of years to permit of its elimination. Many of these companies, moreover, are not of sufficient size to call for a representation plan. It seems likely, therefore, that individual dealing will remain the basis of employer-employee relations in a majority of industrial establishments, especially since a large proportion of such establishments is in the small-size class.

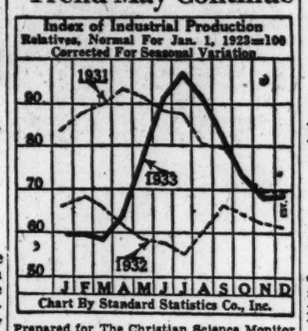
"The second general conclusion is that employee-representation plans have expanded greatly, both in number of companies affected and, particularly, in number of employees covered.

"Whether or not 45 per cent of all wage earners in manufacturing and mining industries deal with employers through such agencies, as is indicated in this study, or whether, if data for all wage earners were available, the proportion would be found to be somewhat smaller, it is obvious that large numbers of employees have elected to bargain collectively by means of such plans."

Market Value of 50 Stocks Slightly Lower

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—The market value of 50 representative stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange at the close of business for the week ended Dec. 16 was $12,490,465,750, a decrease of $610,594,125, or 4.6 per cent, as compared with the market value of $13,101,059,875 at the close of the previous week, according to a compilation by Paul H. Davis & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange.

Upward Industrial Trend May Continue



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

TENTATIVE estimates of industrial output, as measured by the Standard Statistics production index, indicate that aggregate manufacturing activity has turned up slightly in December after four months of sharp decline.

Appraisal of the broad industrial situation warrants the expectation that the upward trend, now faintly established, will continue during early future months.

Tone of Optimism Prevailing Among Chicago Merchants

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 18—With most retail merchants reporting the best Christmas buying in three years, and with local industry in general showing the most pronounced optimism in months, Chicago recorded last week a continuation of the slightly upward trend that has remained practically unbroken for more than a month.

Holiday buying is said to be active in all lines of merchandise. While, as in recent years, the practical variety of gifts is still the general rule, purchases of luxuries are again on the upturn.

Salary payments by the CWA to thousands of previously unemployed Chicagoans, now busy on civil works projects, has also gone far in loosening local credit strings. Neighborhood stores appear to be particularly optimistic.

In the trade area stretching for a radius of about 300 miles from Chicago, the new optimism seems even more pronounced than in the city itself.

One large manufacturer, with traveling salesmen covering the area rather completely, states that country bankers have not seemed so satisfied with trends for years, several reporting encouraging liquidation of frozen loans and mortgages.

In the Chicago steel field, the reopening of three additional furnaces and the increase of local ingot production to the 30½ mark, said to be caused by the rush of consumers to fill current anticipated needs before the Jan. 1 deadline under the code, has also added to payrolls.

Volume of Retail Grocery Business Continues Increase

The sales volume of the retail grocery trade has continued its improvement since June, with November an unusually good month. Due to overbuying, in anticipation of further price advances, wholesale business decreased. A continued improvement in demand seems certain during the next three or four months. The new master code is expected to protect both retailers and the public by steadying prices somewhat nearer consumers' income.

Wholesale business is exceeding last year's total by 15 to 30 per cent. Practically all grocery items rose rapidly during the early summer following the trend of other commodities. Since the latter part of November the trend has started upward again, especially on dried fruits and some items of canned goods, due to the shortness of the pack this season. Replacement demands are expected to assume wider proportions after the turn of the year.

President's Gold Policy Receiving More Opposition

Kemmerer and Angell for Gold Standard—Yale Economists Critics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—The critics of President Roosevelt's gold policy are growing more vocal. Opposition forces gained recruits when 15 Yale economists issued a statement repudiating the monetary policy of the President, and calling for a "return at the earliest possible moment to a free gold standard."

They declared that "the recent monetary policies of the Government have already awakened distrust of the good faith and credit of the United States," and that "disastrous effects upon the finances of the national Government," were imminent.

A group of eastern economists on Nov. 24 attacked the monetary policy and urged a return to the gold standard. This same group last week took further steps to enlarge their organization and to increase their activities against any inflation movement. Organized as the Economists National Committee on Monetary Policy, they believe that the national welfare is threatened by inflation and that workers, the beneficiaries of life insurance policies, bank depositors and institutions whose endowments were invested in bonds and mortgages would suffer most from uncontrolled currency expansion.

Angell for Gold

Sir Norman Angell, British economist, said here Friday that there was a need for monetary stabilization. He recommends a return to a gold standard with a new ratio.

"The line of least resistance is to go back to gold but at a different ratio," Mr. Angell said. "English authorities are disposed to think that the dollar is undervalued in terms of sterling. Most British authorities would fix the natural ratio somewhere in the region of $4.

"On this side," continued Mr. Angell, "people seem to be thinking more in terms even of a $6 pound. I heard some authorities talk of a $7 and $8 pound. It seems quite an artificial and unworkable ratio, only justifiable if foreign trade is a matter of life and death to America."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 16—Edwin W. Kemmerer, Walker Professor of International Finance at Princton University, stated before the Bond Men's Club that confidence is being undermined by radical legislation in Washington with prolonged inflationary threats and is thus holding back recovery.

Mr. Kemmerer believes that the only safe way to meet the situation is to return to the gold standard. He said that the present physical volume of business was about two-thirds of what it was in 1926, while the average price level was about 75 per cent of the 1926 level.

"This gold valuation," says Mr. Kemmerer, "in due time would probably result in an advance in prices at least to the level of 1926 and thereby give to the debtor classes the relief which the Administration has been advocating.

"The giving up of the gold standard," concluded Mr. Kemmerer, "last spring was unnecessary and in my judgment a great mistake, but a deflation back to the previous gold parity now, unfortunately, would be politically impossible."

Denver Bank Clearings Highest in Two Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 18—Highest bank clearings for any month in the last two years were registered here in November and brought new cheer to business in the Rocky Mountain Region. Soaring above the $90,000,000 mark, last month's clearings totaled $30,000,000 more than the lowest month of the period—February, 1933.

Coupled with the high record clearings was the report that with the single exception of the month of September the bank clearings had increased in volume steadily since the low 10 months ago.

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Rudolph And Caras Are Tied For Runnerup

Ponzi Still Leads World Title Billiard Play at Chicago

World Pocket-Billiard Championship

Player	W	Y	HR	BG
Andrew Ponzi, Philadelphia	6	1	68	8
Erwin Rudolph, Cleveland	5	3	80	6
James Caras, Wilmington	5	3	74	14
George Kelly, Philadelphia	5	3	48	16
William Mosconi, Philadelphia	4	3	65	10
Pasquale Natalie, Chicago	4	4	56	27
F. I. Taberski, Schenectady	4	4	43	9
E. R. Greenleaf, New York	2	6	51	10
Benjamin Allen, Kansas City	2	6	55	16
Charles Seaback, Astoria	1	7	65	22

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 18—James Caras of Wilmington, Del., tied for second place last night in the race for the world championship at professional pocket billiards at the South Wabash Recreation. In defeating Frank I. Taberski of Schenectady, N. Y., former champion, 125 to 39 in 26 innings, Caras increased his record to five won and two lost.

Pasquale Natalie of Chicago balanced his record at four won and four lost over the week-end. Sunday night he came from behind to defeat Erwin Rudolph of Cleveland, former champion, 125 to 102 in 41 innings. It was Rudolph's second defeat in seven games.

Much safety play stretched the game out until it broke the record for a number of innings. Rudolph started by losing two for failing to drive two balls to cushions on the opening break. He sacrificed 15 more for a third consecutive scratch in the fortieth. This came after Natalie had scored his high run of 29, taking the lead, 120 to 104. The score by innings:

Natalie—15 0s 0s 1 2 0 3 0 0f 0s 0 0 10 16 0s 0s 0 0 0 0 0s 0 3 15 12 0 0s 0 0s 0 0 6 0s 0s 0 13 8s 0 29s 0s 0 6—125. Innings—41. High run—29. Scratches—13. Foul—1.

Rudolph—0s (break) 0s 0s 0 0 26 12 0 0 2s 0s 0 11 0 0s 0s 0 0 0 0 0 21 11 4 0s 0s 0 0s 0 4 0s 0s 0 1 0 19 0s 0s 0s 14—102. Innings—41. High run—26. Scratches—16. Penalties—14 and 2.

Natalie scored a victory over Charles Seaback of Astoria, N. Y., 125 to 60 on Saturday. It was one of the longest games of the tourney, lasting 32 innings. Natalie led all the way, despite Seaback's high run of 43 in the seventeenth, as the Chicagoan replied with a cluster of 34. The score by innings:

Natalie—0 7 19 3s 0s 3s 0 8 0s 3s 7 12 0s 0 0s 0 34 2s 0s 10s 2s 0s 0 0s 0s 0 0 0 0s 0s 25s 0s 8—Total 125. Innings—32. High run—34. Scratches—18.

Seaback—0 0 14 0s 0s 0 0 0 0s 0 9 0s 0s 0 0s 0 7 43 0s 0s 0 0s 0s 2 0s 0s 0 0s 0s 0 0s 0 —Total 60. Innings—32. High run—43. Scratches 15.

His sixth loss was encountered Saturday by E. Ralph Greenleaf, New York, the defending titlist. Rudolph beat him, 125 to 44 in 21 innings. The winner's highest run was only 28, but he kept plugging away while the New Yorker couldn't get over 10 only three times and once drew a 14-ball penalty. The score by innings:

Rudolph—0 21 6 0s 0s 11 0 14 0s 0s 0 0 6 10 6 0 2 13 28 5 8. Total—125. Innings—21. High run—28. Scratches—5.

Greenleaf—9 14 0 2s 0s 0 2 9 0s 0s 0s 0 0s 6 1 1 11 1 0 13 4. Total—44. Innings—21. High run—14. Scratches—6. Penalty—14 off.

George Kelly of Philadelphia, United States champion, won another game Saturday night. He defeated Caras, 125 to 60 in 22 innings. High runs of 43 in the seventh and 31 in the 14th put him far ahead, 103 to 29. The score by innings:

Kelly—0 1 6 0 0 6 43 0s 0 0 0s 0s 19 31 8 0 1 2 0s 0s 3 10—Total 125. Innings—22. High run—43. Scratches—5.

Caras—0 13 0 9 0 0 5 1 0s 0 0 0s 0s 4 9 8 10 11 0s 0 0—Total 60. Innings—22. High run—13. Scratches—4. Referee—James M. Ferguson, New York.

Caras—0 0 0 3 2 12 0 0 0 0 0 14 22 4 0 0 0 11 0 35 0 0 7 18 7—Total 125. Scratches—10. High run—36. Innings—25.

Taberski—0 0 0 9 21 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 4—Total 39. Scratches—10. High run—21. Innings—25.

New York Team Is Victor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANHASSET, N. Y., Dec. 18—New York won the Payne Whitney Memorial court tennis intercity doubles team match yesterday, on the court built by the sportsman who was honered by the trophy. This was the first time the court had been used publicly since the offer of the trophy, and the event drew a crowd of the leading professionals and amateurs to the event. All agreed that it was the finest play witnessed in years, and it was generally agreed that the event should be retained there. In the first round, New York defeated Philadelphia, 2 matches to 1, after a close battle between the first pairs, Ogden Phipps and William Rand, for New York, and William C. Wright Jr. and John Bell for Philadelphia, which was settled by the margin of a single point, 8—1, 3—8, 8—7. Tuxedo was the other final contender, after defeating Boston in the first round on Saturday, also 2 matches to 1.

Diegel Wins on Coast

LONG BEACH, Calif., Dec. 18 (AP)—Leo H. Diegel of Philadelphia won the California open golf championship yesterday, shooting a 282 for 72 holes, six strokes under par. Playing in the same form that won him his last national professional title, in 1929, Diegel finished in the dusk with a sparkling 69 to lead the field by four strokes. He started Friday with a 70, two under par, carded a 71 Saturday, and turned in a par 72 yesterday morning for the most consistent performance he ever displayed in a West Coast tournament. Tied for second place were Olin A. Dutra of Santa Monica, Calif., another former P. G. A. champion, and Ky Laffoon of Denver, with 286. Fourth went to Willie T. Hunter of Los Angeles, with 287, still one stroke to the good under par for this lake-strewn course.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Syracuse	8	0	6	39	35	16
Buffalo	6	4	4	36	36	16
Detroit	6	3	5	34	33	14
Cleveland	6	1	7	36	39	13
Windsor	6	0	8	30	34	12
London	5	1	7	22	30	11

Results Dec. 16

London 3, Cleveland 2, overtime.
Buffalo 3, Windsor 2.

Result Dec. 17

Syracuse 9, Windsor 1.

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Quebec	6	1	4	30	24	13
Boston	6	0	4	31	27	12
Providence	4	2	2	12	13	10
New Haven	4	2	6	19	24	10
Philadelphia	3	1	7	22	36	7

Result Dec. 16

Boston 2, New Haven 1, overtime.

Result Dec. 17

New Haven 4, Philadelphia 3.

Red Sox Purchase Hinkle

General Manager Eddie Collins of the Boston Red Sox announced Saturday that his club had acquired the services of Gordon Hinkle of the Rochester club, rated as the best catcher in the International League last season. The young receiver was purchased outright from the St. Louis Cardinals, who control the Rochester club. He is six feet tall, weighs about 185 pounds and bats right handed. His batting average in 98 games last season was .326.

College Swimming Results

M. I. T. 45, Bowdoin 32.
Worcester P. I. 43, Conn. State 34.

Eastern Football Changes Proposed

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (AP)—First of football's official family to swing into post-season action, the members of the eastern association of intercollegiate football officials Saturday suggested four important changes in the playing code.

There were no formal recommendations, no record votes among the 200 members of the association who gathered for their annual meeting here, but it was the sentiment of the men who run the game on the playing field that something should be done about the balance of power they agreed rested now with the defense.

Their suggestions to be put before the rules committee during its winter meetings by Bill Crowell and A. W. Palmer, both members of the committee from the ranks of the officials, were as follows:

1. A forward pass grounded in the end zone shall not be ruled touchback except when the grounded pass comes on fourth down.

2. Increase of the side line zone, within which a downed ball is altomatically brought in from the sidelines from 10 to 15 yards.

3. Clearing the complicated rule governing blocked kicks so as to permit either team to recover and advance a blocked kick that does not cross the scrimmage.

4. Return of the goal posts to the goal line.

Calgary Continues To Hold First in League

Northwestern Professional Hockey League Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Calgary	5	2	2	28	16	12
Portland	3	1	2	17	12	7
Vancouver	3	0	3	14	17	6
Seattle	2	1	3	12	15	5
Edmonton	2	2	5	20	31	6

Results Dec. 11

Calgary 2, Edmonton 2, overtime.
Vancouver 6, Seattle 4.

Result Dec. 14

Vancouver 2, Seattle 1.

Result Dec. 15

Edmonton 2, Calgary 2, overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta., Dec. 18—Calgary Tigers continued to dominate the spotlight in the Northwestern Hockey League following a week's play while Portland loomed large as runner-up.

Calgary Tigers found the Eskimos a stubborn crew to beat on Dec. 11, when the Edmonton squad visited Calgary for the Southerners' home opening. The Tigers came from behind in the second period to tie the score at 2 to 2 and neither team could break the deadlock.

At Vancouver on the same date, Vancouver Lions, reinforced with a new goalie, Johnny Clarke, late of Detroit Olympics and Oliver Redpath, husky defenseman, bumped Seattle Sea Hawks, 6 to 4, in a free-scoring game, Smith and Mason, with two goals each, were the stars for the Lions.

Vancouver invaded Seattle on Dec. 14 to register their second-straight victory over the Hawks, 2 to 1. Stellar goal keeping by Johnny Clarke was the main factor in the winners' success.

Calgary came to Edmonton on Dec. 15 intent on giving the Keatsmen a sound walloping, but the chesty Tigers were fortunate to come through with a draw. Eskimos had the best of the play, but were forced to accept a 2-to-2 decision. Chubby Scott, Eskimo winger, was in grand form, netting both Edmonton goals and playing sound hockey throughout.

Beekman Pool Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CEDARHURST, N. Y., Dec. 18—Beekman Pool, national champion, of Harvard Club, New York, won the Rockaway Hunting Club Gold Squash Racquet invitation tournament for the second time yesterday, after the lapse of a year. He was opposed in the final by Robert Grant 3d, Harvard Club captain, after theetaoin Harvard University captain, after the latter had defeated Neil J. Sullivan, Germantown Cricket Club, Philadelphia, who won the event from Pool last year, in one of the semifinal round matches. A surprise in an earlier round was the victory of Robert A. Goodwin of the Yale Club, over the former national champion, J. Lawrence Pool 2d, winner of this event in 1930, now a resident of Boston. Beekman Pool came to his final match as the result of victories over Junius A. Richards, of the home club, Ralph A. Powers, Harvard Club, Roy R. Coffin, Germantown Cricket Club, Philadelphia, partner of Sullivan in United States doubles championship, and Grant. He did not lose a game in the earlier rounds, but against Grant, lost the second game, to win at 15—7, 2—15, 15—9, 15—10. He has recovered all his old-time hitting power, and his smashes were under better control than last year.

Leafs Increase Group Margin Over Canadiens

Two Defeats for Frenchmen—Chicago and Maroons Week-End Victors

National Hockey League Standing
United States Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	8	2	5	36	34	18
Chicago	8	1	6	34	19	16
Boston	7	1	7	35	38	15
Rangers	5	3	5	21	22	13
Canadian Division						
Toronto	11	1	3	52	22	23
Canadiens	7	2	5	38	32	16
Ottawa	5	1	9	31	31	11
Montreal	4	3	6	23	34	11
Americans	3	4	8	31	52	7

Results Dec. 16

Montreal 3, Ottawa 2.
Toronto 3, Canadiens 1.

Results Dec. 17

Rangers 2, Boston 2, overtime.
Detroit 4, Americans 4, overtime.
Chicago 4, Canadiens 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Dec. 18—The Americans were in the lead three times in last night's game with Detroit Red Wings, but had to be content with a 4-to-4 overtime tie. It was the first extra-period game played by National League clubs here this winter. Former New York players played an important rôle in the scoring that robbed the visitors of a win over the Detroiters in a ragged hockey exhibition. The summary:

Detroit	Americans
Sorrell, Moffatt, Emms, lw	rw, Picketts, Martin, Burke
Pettinger, Welland, Goodfellow, c	c, McVeigh, Himes, Conn
Aurie, Carson, Marker, Wiseman, rw	lw, Klein, Gross, Jackson
Evans, Buswell, ld	rd, Dutton, Doran
Young, Robertson, rd	ld, Murray, Brydge
Cox, g	g, Grant

Score—Detroit 4, Americans 4. Goals—Burke 2, Klein, Gross, for Americans; Emms 2, Goodfellow, Carson for Detroit. Assists—Goodfellow 2, Carson 2, Aurie for Detroit; Burke, Conn for Americans. Referees—G. N. Goodman and C. A. Densmore. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—Boston held New York Rangers to an overtime tie in their second scoreless game of the week yesterday at Madison Square Garden. S. Nels Stewart was the hero of the game with his two goals and his all-round defense play. Earl Seibert was the best for Rangers with a goal and what would have been an assist before recent rules on rebounds, doing the damage for the Rangers. The summary:

Rangers	Boston
F. Cook, Keeling, Siebert, lw	rw, Lamb, Oliver, Galbraith
Boucher, Murdoch, Asmundson, c	c, Stewart, Barry, Chapman, Beattie
W. Cook, Dillion, Heller, rw	lw, Beattie, Gracie, Ripley
Johnson, Murdoch, Brennan, ld	rd, Clapper, Hitchman, Lane
Seibert, Brennan, Dillon, Pusie, W. Cook, rd	ld, Smith, Lane, Hitchman
Aitkenhead, g	g, Thompson

Score—Rangers 2, Boston 2. Goals—Seibert, Asmundson for Rangers; Stewart 2 for Boston. Assists—Seibert for Rangers. Referees—A. G. Smith and W. J. Stewart. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Dec. 18—The Toronto Maple Leafs scored their first victory of the season over the Montreal Canadiens here on Saturday when they defeated the visitors by 3 to 1, once again lengthening their lead over the group second-placers to seven points. In the previous two games Chabot had shut out his former teammates. The game was fast and clean. There was only one penalty which gave the two teams a record of playing 120 minutes with only one penalty on Thursday and Saturday. The summary:

Maple Leafs	Canadiens
Kilrea, Jackson, Cotton, lw	rw, Gagnon, Larochelle, Godin
Thoms, Primeau, Blair, c	c, Morenz, Lepine, Riley
Boll, Conacher, Doraty, rw	lw, Joliat, G. Mantha, Mondou
Day, Levinsky, ld	rd, S. Mantha, Bourgault
Clancy, Levinsky, rd	ld, Carson, Burke
Hainsworth, g	g, Chabot

Score—Toronto 3, Canadiens 1. Goals—Jackson, Conacher, Cotton for Maple Leafs; Joliat for Canadiens. Assists—Primeau and Levinsky for Maple Leafs. Officials—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and J. A. Cameron, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Dec. 18—Montreal Maroons moved into a tie for third place in the Canadian section of the National Hockey League, Saturday night, by defeating the Ottawa Senators, 3 to 2, before the smallest crowd of the local season. The winners have an edge in the standing as they have played two games less than the Senators although both have 11 points. The summary:

Montreal	Ottawa
Northcott, Trottier, McCabe, lw	rw, Finnigan, D. Roche, Wasnie
Smith, Haynes, Robinson, c	c, Kaminsky, Cook, Cox
Ward, Brydson, Kilrea, rw	lw, Shannon, E. Roche, Touhey
Graham, Ayres, ld	rd, Bowman, Leduc
Wentworth, MacKenzie, rd	ld, Shields, Leduc
Kerr, g	g, Beveridge

Score—Montreal 3, Ottawa 2. Goals—Ward, Trottier and Robinson for Montreal; Finnigan and Shields for Ottawa. Assists—Robinson and Wentworth for Montreal; Kaminsky for Ottawa. Referees—J. A. Cleghorn and Eusebe Daigneault, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 18 — William Kendall, rookie forward, led the Chicago Black Hawks to a victory, 4 to 1, over the Montreal Canadiens in the presence of 14,000 spectators at the Chicago Stadium here last night. The locals thereby moved up to within a point of first place in the National Hockey League race. Three goals were scored by Kendall, though it took the veteran Johnny Gottselig to get the point making started. The summary:

Black Hawks	Canadiens
Thompson, Sheppard, McFadyen, lw	rw, Gagnon, Larochelle, Godin
Romnes, Cook, Gottselig, c	c, Morenz, Lepine, Riley
March, Kendall, Couture, rw	lw, Joliat, G. Mantha, Mondou
Jenkins, Abel, rd	rd, S. Mantha, Bourgault
Conacher, Dutkowski, rd	ld, Carson, Burke
Gardiner, g	g, Chabot

Score—Chicago Black Hawks 4, Montreal Canadiens 1 Goals—Kendall 3, Gottselig for Chicago; Joliat for Montreal. Assists—Cook 3, Sheppard 2 for Chicago; Morenz, Gagnon for Montreal. Referees—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and J. A. Cameron, Ottawa. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Niagara Falls Sextet Sets Back Champions

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 18 (AP)—The Niagara Falls Cataracts handed the Atlantic City Sea Gulls, United States amateur ice hockey champions, a 3-to-0 defeat in the auditorium here Saturday night. The Niagara skaters unleashed an attack in the second period which resulted in all three points. The summary:

Niagara Falls	Atlantic City
Peterkin, lw	rw, Walt
Hastie, c	c, Levia
Mancuso, rw	lw, Foster
Hoch, ld	rd, Tupling
Kalfleish, rd	ld, Anderson
Cuthbert, g	g, Hunter

Score—Niagara Falls 3, Atlantic City 0. Goals—Bowman, Hastie, and Steele for Niagara Falls. Assists—Steele and Mancuso for Niagara Falls. Spares—Bowman, Steele, Larson, W. Hunter for Niagara Falls; Tellier, McKinnon, K. Kipp, N. Kipp, Edwards, Boyle and Ritchie for Atlantic City. Time—Three 20m. periods.

College Basketball Results

Alfred 20, Rochester 17.
Ambrose 46, Western S. T. 25.
Augustana 34, Mankato T. 28.
Ball S. T. 40, Hanover 26.
Buffalo 41, Toronto 16.
Butler 34, Franklin 22.
C. C. N. Y. 25, Westminster 13.
Chicago 30, Bradley 22.
Columbia (Iowa) 26, Platteville T. 24.
Dartmouth 54, Harvard 20.
East Stroudsburg 45, Trenton S. T. 30.
Fitchburg T. 35, Worcester P. I. 25.
Fordham 40, Columbia 30.
Hamilton 38, Hobart 32.
Illinois 37, Illinois Wesleyan 19.
Iowa 44, Carleton 24.
Iowa State 28, Grinnell 19.
John Marshall 28, Cooper Union 20.
Kentucky 31, Cincinnati 25.
Miami 42, Georgetown (Ky.) 29.
Mt. St. Mary's 42, Shepherd T. 20.
Northeastern 32, Clark 21.
Ohio State, 41, Western Ontario 20.
Ohio Wesleyan 49, Western Reserve 28.
Pennsylvania 32, Michigan 25.
Pittsburgh 27, Northwestern 23.
Princeton 36, Montclair A. C. 30.
Savage 58, Arnold 17.
Stanford U. C. 35, Middlebury 34.
St. Francis (N. Y.) 27, Manhattan 23.
St. Louis 46, Arkansas State 22.
St. Thomas (Minn.) 25, Minnesota 24.
Southwestern T. 16, Arkansas 13.
Texas A. & I. 24, Texas Aggies 21.
Texas Christian 44, N. Texas T. 33.
Trinity 39, N. Y. Aggies 16.
Tufts 32, Brown 17.
Union 33, Stevens 25.
Wabash 26, Indiana 22.
Washington 39, Westminster 25.
Washington State 39, Cheney N. S. 33.
Wesleyan 22, Haverford 17.
West Virginia 32, W. V. Wesleyan 24.
Wheaton 32, St. Charles 22.
Wisconsin 32, Marquette 30.

Middle States Rankings

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18 (AP)—Elliott Loughlin, former Navy tennis captain, and Joseph McF. Case, former University of Pennsylvania pilot, are listed No. 1 in the 1933 middle states doubles rankings announced yesterday. Loughlin and case earned the right to head the procession by virtue of their title victories in the Delaware and West Jersey championships. In second place are Gabriel Lavine of Philmont, Penna., and Norman Bramall of Gynwyd, Penna., 1932 leaders. William T. Tilden 3d, Princeton, and Fred Roll, Pennsylvania, are listed No. 3; Dr. John L. and David S. O'Loughlin, Pittsburgh, No. 10; Frank Goeltz, Wilkes Barre, and Stephen Hamilton, Cornell, No. 11; Edwin Claus and George Oehler, Scranton, No. 12.

Babe Siebert to Boston Bruins

The Boston Bruin management announced this morning the securing of Albert C. (Babe) Siebert from the New York Rangers in exchange for Vic Ripley and Roy Burmister. Siebert has been with the New York Rangers since the beginning of last season and played seven consecutive seasons with the Montreal Maroons before going to the Rangers. Burmister has played with the New Haven Eagles, the Boston Cubs and lately with the Windsor Bull Dogs. Ripley came to Boston during last season from the Chicago Black Hawks with whom he played five years and minor league hockey before that. Burmister is a center and wing while Ripley and Siebert play left wing.

Royal Bermuda Yacht Club

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Dec. 18 (AP)—The Royal Bermuda Yacht Club's new building on Albuoys Point overlooking the harbor was opened over the week-end with appropriate ceremonies participated in by the island Governor, Sir Astley Cubitt. Sir Astley broke out the club's ensign just at noon Saturday as four buglers from the Northumberland Fusiliers sounded a general salute. Congratulatory cables were received from many American and Canadian yachtsmen who have been guests of the club and raced against Bermuda skippers.

Three-Sport Star Elected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BETHLEHEM, Penna., Dec. 18—Charles Geyer '35, a three-sport athlete, has been elected captain of the 1934 football team at Moravian College. His home is in Bethlehem. Geyer also stars in basketball and baseball.

Tackle Is Captain

WAKE FOREST, N. C., Dec. 18 (AP)—Pat Swan '35, big tackle from Boston, Mass., was recently unanimously elected captain of the 1934 football team of Wake Forest College.

England Defeats India

BOMBAY, India, Dec. 18 (AP)—England today defeated India by 9 wickets in the first official test cricket match ever held between the two countries. The scores were: India 219 and 258; England 438 and 40.

Patrick Goes to Montreal

After a two-day visit to Boston where he investigated the Toronto-Boston National Hockey League game of Tuesday, Frank Patrick left this city for Montreal Saturday night. Saturday he interviewed Eddie Shore of the Bruins.

College Hockey Results

Dartmouth 11, St. Anselm's 3.
Princeton 5, Boston 4.
Yale 5, Toronto 3.

College Squash Racquets

Harvard 4, Providence 1.

Foxx Was American League's Champion Batter During 1933

James E. "Jimmy" Foxx, Connie Mack's big first baseman, was the leading batter in the American League during the season of 1933, according to the official baseball averages just released. Foxx's mark of .356, highest among the regulars, was the lowest of any American League leader since 1908 when Ty Cobb finished first with .324. Also it is the fourth lowest in the history of the league.

Mack's big star went to bat 573 times in 149 games and banged out 204 hits. Henry Manush of the pennant-winning Washington club, finished second to Foxx with an average of .336. Lou Gehrig of the Yankees ran his consecutive game streak to 1350. He started this streak on June 1, 1925.

The Washington Senators led the league in batting, two points ahead of the second-place Philadelphia Athletics. The Yankees were two points in back of the A's. Those American League players who took part in 10 or more games and batted .300 or better, and also the team averages, follow:

Club Batting

Club	G	AB	R	OR	H	TB	2B	3B	HR	SH	SB	CS	LB	RBI	PC
Washington	153	5524	880	665	1586	2219	281	86	60	128	65	50	1351	789	.287
Philadelphia	152	5330	875	853	1519	2348	297	56	140	90	33	34	1165	839	.285
New York	152	5274	927	708	1495	2318	241	75	144	78	74	59	1128	848	.283
Chicago	151	5318	683	814	1448	1914	231	53	43	108	43	46	1172	642	.272
Boston	149	5201	700	758	1407	1963	294	56	50	117	62	37	1136	647	.271
Detroit	155	5502	722	733	1479	2089	283	78	57	93	68	50	1167	675	.269
Cleveland	151	5240	654	669	1366	1888	218	77	50	101	36	40	1094	610	.261
St. Louis	153	5285	669	820	1337	1901	244	64	64	87	70	60	1100	605	.253
League totals		42764	6080	6080	11637	16640	2089	545	608	792	451	376	9213	5645	.373

Individual Batting
Ten or More Games

Name and club	Bats	G	AB	R	H	TB	2B	3B	HR	SH	SB	CS	PC
Bolton, William C., Washington	L	33	39	4	16	19	1	1	0	0	0	0	.410
Uhle, George E., 1 Det.-12 N. Y.	R	13	20	1	8	9	1	0	0	1	0	0	.400
Coombs, Raymond F., Philadelphia	R	31	5	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	.400
Hebert, Wallace, St. Louis	L	33	23	3	9	13	2	1	0	4	0	0	.391
Bocek, Milton F., Chicago	R	11	23	3	8	12	1	0	1	0	0	0	.364
Foxx, James E., Philadelphia	R	149	573	125	204	403	37	9	48	0	2	2	.356
Fothergill, Robert R., Boston	R	28	32	1	11	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	.344
Almada, Melo, Boston	L	14	44	11	15	18	0	0	1	1	3	1	.341
Stumpf, George P., Boston	L	22	41	8	14	17	3	0	0	0	4	0	.341
Manush, Henry E., Washington	L	153	658	115	221	302	32	17	5	8	6	4	.336
Gehrig, Henry L., New York	L	152	593	138	198	359	41	12	32	1	9	13	.334
Hornsby, Rogers, St. Louis	R	11	9	2	3	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	.333
Simmons, Aloysius H., Chicago	R	146	605	85	200	291	29	10	14	2	5	1	.331
Gehringer, Charles L., Detroit	L	155	628	103	204	294	42	6	12	6	5	4	.325
Appling, Lucius B., Chicago	R	151	612	90	197	271	36	10	6	2	6	11	.322
Kuhel, Joseph, Washington	L	153	602	89	194	281	34	10	11	11	17	8	.322
Cochrane, Gordon S., Philadelphia	L	130	429	104	138	221	30	4	15	4	8	6	.322
Dickey, William M., New York	L	130	478	58	152	234	24	8	14	5	3	4	.318
Garms, Debs C., St. Louis	L	78	189	35	60	86	10	2	4	2	2	5	.317
Friberg, Bernard A., Boston	R	17	41	5	13	16	3	0	0	1	0	0	.317
Higgins, Michael F., Philadelphia	R	152	567	85	178	276	34	11	14	5	2	7	.314
Johnson, Roy C., Boston	R	133	483	88	151	225	30	7	10	5	13	10	.313
Chapman, William E., New York	R	147	565	112	176	247	36	4	9	10	27	18	.312
Hodapp, Urban J., Boston	R	116	413	55	129	175	27	5	3	5	1	1	.312
Pytlak, Frank A., Cleveland	R	80	248	36	77	105	10	6	2	2	3	4	.310
Cronin, Joseph E., Washington	R	152	602	89	186	268	45	11	5	5	5	4	.309
Swanson, Evar E., Chicago	R	144	530	102	165	207	25	7	1	15	19	11	.306
Knott, John H., St. Louis	R	20	23	3	7	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	.304
Myer, Charles S., Washington	L	131	530	96	160	231	29	15	4	10	6	8	.302
Travis, Cecil H., Washington	L	18	43	7	13	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	.302
Averill, Howard E., Cleveland	L	151	599	83	180	284	39	16	11	0	3	1	.301
Ruth, George H., New York	L	137	459	97	138	267	21	3	34	0	4	5	.301
Greenberg, Henry, Detroit	R	117	440	59	135	210	33	3	12	2	6	2	.301
West, Samuel P., St. Louis	L	133	517	93	155	237	28	12	11	8	10	8	.300

Helen Jacobs And Shields Top Lists

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—Francis X. Shields of New York and Helen Hull Jacobs of Berkeley, Calif., head the men's and women's singles ranking lists of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, which, however, will not become final or official until adopted by the national body at its annual meeting to be held in Pittsburgh on Feb. 10, 1934.

George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen of Los Angeles top the men's doubles ranking list with Frank A. Parker and Shields in second place. Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, Texas, follows Shields in singles and Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. is second in the women's ranking. The first 10 in each ranking list:

Men's Singles

1. Francis X. Shields, New York.
2. Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas.
3. Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, Calif.
4. Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, La.
5. Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J.
6. Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York.
7. Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga.
8. Frank A. Parker, Milwaukee, Wis.
9. Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif.
10. George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, Ill.

Men's Doubles

1. George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen.
2. Frank A. Parker and Francis X. Shields.
3. Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and John W. Van Ryn.
4. C. Gene Mako and Jack P. Tidball.
5. Robert Bryan and John McDiarmid.
6. Joseph L. Coughlin and Henry Culley.
7. R. Berkeley Bell and Gregory S. Mangin.
8. Clifford S. Sutter and Eugene H. McCauliff.
9. Joseph L. Coughlin and Sam Lee.
10. Samuel Pitch and Malcolm T. Hill.

Women's Singles

1. Helen H. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif.
2. Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., San Francisco, Calif.
3. Alice L. Marble, San Francisco, Calif.
4. Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass.
5. Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, Calif.
6. Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif.
7. Baroness Levi, New York.
8. Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, Pa.
9. Virginia B. Rice, Boston, Mass.
10. Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., Rye, N. Y.

New York A. C. Sextent Wins

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—The new Eastern Amateur Hockey League made its first appearance in the metropolitan district last night, when New York Athletic Club made its début in the league by defeating Hershey Chocolates at the Bronx Coliseum, 2 goals to 1.

England Beats Australia

LONDON, Dec. 18 (AP)—England defeated Australia 19 to 16 Saturday in the third Rugby test match of the season for its third straight victory over the invaders.

American Hockey Association

St. Louis 3, Kansas City 0.

College Football Result

Oklahoma A. & M. 6, Kentucky St. 0.

Boston A. A. Team Tops The Class A Standing

Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association Interclub Standing—Class A

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston A. A.	8	2	.800
Harvard Club	7	3	.700
Union Boat Club	6	4	.600
Harvard University	5	5	.500
University Club	5	5	.500
Harvard Graduates	4	6	.400
Neighborhood Club	3	7	.300
Walkover Club	1	9	.100

Boston Athletic Association still holds the lead in the Class A division of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association interclub race as the result of its close 3-to-2 victory over the Harvard Graduates on the B. A. A. courts. Harvard Club now holds down second place with seven victories and three defeats. The club team met and defeated Harvard University, 4 to 1, at Harvard.

Third place holder, Union Boat Club, scored a 4-to-1 victory over Walkover Club, B. A. A.'s opponent last week, at the Boat Club, while the other victory of the week

Vatican Orders Full Support Of Lerroux Cabinet

(Continued from Page 1)

day showed not only Socialists to be in temperate mood but brought forth the first official avowal by Señor Gil Robles that Roman Catholics would give the Republic loyal support. This announcement is understood to have been due to advice from the Vatican.

Another hopeful sign is that authorities crushed the rebellion without undue severity. Summary justice has been meted out to rebels caught redhanded and long term imprisonment awarded, but impartial observers declare vindictiveness to have been conspicuously absent.

Much praise is given in this connection to the outgoing Premier. Señor Diego Martinez Barrios, who is regarded as having conducted the country's affairs with great ability at a time of extreme difficulty.

New Ministry

The Lerroux Cabinet as announced follows:

Premier—Alejandro Lerroux.
War—Diego Martinez Barrios.
Marine—José Franchy Roca.
Interior—Rico Avello.
Agriculture and Public Works—Rafael Guerra del Rio.
Justice—Alvarez Valdes.
Education—José Pareja Yebenes.
Labor—José Estadella.
Communications—José Maria Cid.
State—Pita Romero.
Treasury—Gomez Lara.
Industry—Ricardo Samper Ibanez.

Boston Snapshots

Thoreau's 26-Inch Pencils—In the days of the literary glory of Concord, of which we are reminded now by the great success of "Little Women" on the screen, authors not only wrote long books, they used long pencils. And many of these pencils were made by none other than Henry David Thoreau.

Arthur W. Parke, high school student reporter and official guide to the town, has just discovered a large supply of these 26-inch pencils in the 100-year-old wheelshop of Herbert Nealey near the Concord station of the Boston and Maine. Some authorities claim that Thoreau made the first American pencils in 1844.

* * *

The Same Music—The annual Canadian service at Tremont Temple on Sunday began with the singing of one verse of "My Country, 'tis of Thee," and one of "God Save the King," the tune being the same. In his address Dr. J. Russell McKinnon remarked that with the same language, the same ideals, and in many cases the same families on either side of the border, he felt grateful for the revenue officers—for otherwise the historically interesting "imaginary line" between Canada and the United States would vanish entirely! Even these officers, however, had no control over the radio waves which were carrying Dr. McKinnon's words to thousands of regular Canadian listeners to this broadcast service!

From Boats to Beans—The ship chandler's store on T Wharf is a fascinating place. It combines the aspects of an old-fashioned country store and a partially loaded hold. Every available inch of space is occupied with stacks of crates, cartons and loose objects. Leaning against a pile of baking-powder boxes is a row boat—itself filled with other articles. An antique steering wheel fraternizes with cartons of soap. Along one wall run regulation store shelves displaying every kind of grocery and hardware. And a sleek cat sleeps comfortably on the counter in front of them.

Ships' galleys can be supplied with everything from coal to fresh meat and milk here—so can the kitchenettes of the apartment dwellers on the wharf.

Years ago the proprietor left his Harvard studies, to take charge of this family venture. He invented a furniture polish and sold it to a leading furniture concern—until they analyzed it and made it themselves. He owns several ships. Unfortunately one of them not only ran ashore recently, but in doing so it trespassed upon private property, whose owner proceeded to sue for damages!

* * *

Lecture in Gas Hall—The tension of an anti-Hitlerite mass meeting in Tremont Temple on Friday night was relieved by an announcement by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana, formerly director of a Cambridge dramatic school. A good friend of Russia, Harry F. Walsh, author of "Without Profit," would lecture, he said, in the Consolidated Gas Company's auditorium on Sunday evening, and "all the comrades are cordially invited to attend!"

* * *

Time and Temperature—Once upon a time ambitious shops launched out into the most modern advertising procedure by answering the perpetual question, "What's the time?" They erected imposing clocks on posts set in the sidewalk. A question of greater interest these days is "How cold is it?"—and one storekeeper on Boylston Street has decided to answer it with a huge thermometer erected in front of his store.

Gran Chaco War Challenges Efforts

(Continued from Page 1)

plause died down than the Paraguayan spokesman arose, "Mr. President . . . our gratitude for the expression of the solidarity of the American peoples . . . the Government and people of Paraguay welcome a just, reasonable and dignified solution . . . we welcome the appointment of a committee."

Fight for Desolate Swamp

It is high time. The Chaco war holds the record for sheer stupidity and wanton cruelty. If war ever laid claim to glory, it is lost in the Chaco. This is extermination and massacre. Two republics, one landlocked, and the other having access by the river Paraguay to the sea, fight for the possession of a desolate and inhospitable stretch of malarial forest and swamp about the size of the State of Arizona. Bolivia with a population of a little more than 2,000,000, Paraguay with less than 1,000,000—each with an army in the field of approximately 100,000 men—grapple with each other in this forsaken wilderness where the well-nigh impenetrable tropical tangle is burdened with wild animals and venomous snakes. The possession of the region has been debated for 100 years.

The fight for it has been on more or less intermittently since 1928, intensely since June, 1932. It is confidently asserted that not less than 65,000 have fallen. Bolivians and Paraguayans who are here report that the rival armies are largely recruited from boys of 16 and 17 and men in their 50's and 60's. This is not war, but annihilation.

The struggle for the Chaco is as old as the wars for freedom from Spain. Both nations base their claims to the disputed area upon colonial titles given by the Spanish crown before 1810. Repeated efforts have been made by American powers to persuade the two countries to accept arbitration, but Bolivia has been obdurate in limiting the area subject to such arbitration to the west and to the north in such a fashion as to assure it ultimate possession of the bulk of the Chaco and in particular access to the Upper Paraguay River, which means access to the Atlantic.

Cases Thoroughly Documented

The two countries have documented their claims with endless pains. The weakness in each case has been the unwillingness to agree to the final acceptance of the decision of an impartial tribunal.

The ambitions of each country are perfectly explicable. Paraguay is small, with no room for expansion. It dreams of reclaiming great areas in the Chaco and of opening it to the exploitation of its people. Paraguay wishes also to retain the control of the traffic on the Paraguay River. Bolivia, on the other hand, demands access to the sea. Bolivia fought for a port on the Pacific and failed. It now turns desperately toward the Atlantic. A foothold on the Upper Paraguay River would assure it that access. This would mean opening up for profitable development large areas of Bolivia which lie to the east of the Andes. Bolivia also shares the hunger for new territory. There is another lure, one which invites both nations to continue the struggle in the hope of victory. There is supposed to be much oil in the Chaco.

Argentina Has Big Stake

The onlooker inevitably asks What lies behind the struggle? Who manages the state machinery behind the scenes? Certain facts seem clear. Argentina has a stake in Paraguay's fate. Argentine capital owns almost one-half of the arable land in the Chaco, 320 of the 420 kilometers of railways, half of the live stock and more than one-half of the invested capital. Argentine steamers control the traffic on the Paraguay River.

In other words, Paraguay stands in relation to Argentina much as Cuba does to the United States. Economic penetration, imperialism, call it what you will, is not limited to the United States. Argentina, under the inspiration of its brilliant and ambitious Foreign Minister, Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas, feels the spell of manifest destiny. Paraguay may escape Bolivia, but will probably find itself bought up by Argentina. In any event, it is not hard to understand Argentina's zeal for the rights of Paraguay.

But who backs Bolivia? There is no lack of hearsay to the effect that American interests are involved, but unfortunately for the theory, evidence is lacking. I find that the wayfaring man in the streets of Buenos Aires and of Montevideo is convinced that American oil interests and bankers are implicated in Bolivia, and that the struggle may be resolved into a mildly herculean battle between Great Britain and the United States: Great Britain with Argentina backing Paraguay, the United States backing Bolivia. The thesis is neat but not convincing. In the absence of evidence to support this imposing imperial struggle, it seems more logical to fall back upon the obvious, and probably genuine, explanation—Bolivia's determination to win access to the sea.

As the Seventh Pan-American conference meets, the struggle in the jungles and swamps goes on. In the meantime, the League of Nations, upon the invitation of Bolivia and Paraguay, has its commission studying the situation in the belligerent countries. This commission is searching for the common ground upon which the two nations can meet and agree to accept the decision of an arbitration award. It is with the League's commission that the Pan-American conference can now logically and effectually collaborate. There are solid grounds for the hope that this will be done. If success crowns their efforts, and if peace is restored upon a basis which will assure stability with full justice, the Pan-American conference will not have met in vain.

Blue Eagle Leaves Perch in Haverhill

Another Blue Eagle has been plucked from its perch in a Massachusetts concern, according to reports from the Haverhill Compliance Board to the Massachusetts Recovery Board. This makes the third business firm to be penalized in this State within the last two days.

Mr. Isaac Plevinsky, proprietor of the Boston Model Bakery, Washington Street, Haverhill, is the latest to be deprived of the blue-eagle insignia. Mr. Hugh S. Johnson, National Recovery Administrator, sent a telegram to Mr. Plevinsky directing him to give up all NRA signs in his possession to the postmaster at Haverhill.

This action was taken due to the complaints received against Mr. Plevinsky for violating the President's reëmployment agreement calling for maximum 50 work hours in the handicraft bakery industry week. It was said Mr. Plevinsky worked his bakers from 12 to 14 hours a day, some weeks totaling 89 hours.

Scholarship Waits For Poster Winner

A $100 scholarship in an art school is the prize awaiting the winner of a poster designing contest being conducted by the Laundryowners' Bureau of Boston, Inc. The contest closes at noon Feb. 1, 1934, by which time all entries must be delivered at the office of Mr. F. Hilliard Young, executive secretary of the bureau, in the Hotel Bradford.

Conditions prescribed by the bureau provide that the posters must pertain to the laundry industry. There is no restriction in the number of colors contestants may choose to use. In addition to the scholarship prize, two honorable mentions will be given. All art school students are eligible to compete.

The judges are: Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor of The Christian Science Monitor; Mr. Edward Weeks, Editor of the Atlantic Monthly; Mr. Robert Choate, Managing Editor of the Boston Traveler; Mr. M. Porter Johnson, chairman of the publicity committee of the Laundryowners' Bureau, and Mr. A. J. Philpott, art critic of the Boston Globe.

Drinking Must Stop, Manchester Judge Says

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 18 (AP)—Judge Charles A. Perkins of the Municipal Court today declared "drinking is on the increase in Manchester, and it must be stopped." As part of his threat to stop it, he imposed fines of $3 and costs of $4.70 on all the 17 respondents charged with intoxication.

One veteran policeman declared the increase was not due to the 6 per cent beer, but to the lowered cost of alcohol since repeal.

Extra Postal Workers Called for Holiday Rush

Thousands of Christmas cards slipped through slots in post offices throughout the Boston postal district yesterday, with the result that more than 400 of the 2000 emergency workers held in reserve for the holiday mailing rush will start work tomorrow. The rest of the men—unemployed heads of families in Greater Boston—will be taken on as the mails pile in during the week.

Postmaster William E. Hurley urges immediate mailing of all Christmas parcels and cards in order to insure delivery before Saturday. The limit for cards for delivery in the Boston postal district and other New England points is tomorrow. Mr. Hurley expects that by the end of the week or sooner the entire force of extra men will be given work either in the delivery or sorting departments.

Quigley Removal Hearing Heard in Suffolk Court

The petition seeking to remove Mr. Lawrence F. Quigley of Chelsea on charges that his election was procured by threats, intimidation, stuffing of ballot boxes, repeating and other irregularities was being heard today in Suffolk Superior Court before three judges appointed by Chief Justice Walter P. Hall.

The petition is being brought by Representative William H. Melley, who was defeated by Mr. Quigley in the Chelsea mayoralty contest. If the election is found void, it is likely a new election will be called by the Board of Aldermen.

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

New England

Massachusetts

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service." Wednesdays, 3:30-4:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WBSO, 920kc-326m.

Maine

BANGOR—Every Saturday, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WLBZ, 620kc-434m.

PORTLAND—Second and fourth Sundays of each month, except Jan. 28, 3:30-3:45 p. m., E. S. T., Station WCSH, 940kc-319m.

Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE—First Thursday of each month, 8:15-8:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WJAR, 880kc-337m.

Eastern States

District of Columbia

WASHINGTON—Every Thursday, 5:45-6:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WOL, 1310kc-229m.

Florida

JACKSONVILLE — Thursday, biweekly, 12:20-12:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WJAX, 900kc-333m.

MIAMI—Tuesdays, 11:30-11:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WQAM, 560kc-535m.

TAMPA—Daily, including Sundays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., E. S. T., Station WMBR, 1370kc-219m.

Maryland

CUMBERLAND—Second and last Thursday of each month, 10:00-10:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WTBO, 1420kc-211m.

HAGERSTOWN—Saturday, Dec. 30, 8:45-9:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WJEJ, 1210kc-248m.

New Jersey

NEWARK — Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:15-11:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WAAM, 1250kc-240m.

New York

ROCHESTER—Saturdays, 8:00-8:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHAM, 1150kc-261m.

TROY — Second Monday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., E. S. T., Station WHAZ, 1300kc-231m.

Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA—Third Tuesday of each month, 4:00-4:15 p. m., E. S. T., Station WCAU, 1170kc-286m.

South Carolina

COLUMBIA—Second and fourth Thursdays of each month, 8:45-9:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WIS, 1010kc-297m.

Virginia

NORFOLK—Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., E. S. T., Station WGH, 1310kc-229m.

Central States

Arkansas

LITTLE ROCK—First and third Sundays of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KLRA, 1390kc-216m.

Illinois

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WJJD, 1130kc-265m.

Indiana

TERRE HAUTE — Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WBOW, 1310kc-209m.

Iowa

DES MOINES—Sundays, 9:00-9:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WOC-WHO, 1000kc-300m.

Kentucky

LOUISVILLE — Third Monday of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WHAS, 820kc-366m.

PADUCAH—Wednesdays, 1:10-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WPAD, 1420kc-211m.

Michigan

IRONWOOD—Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WJMS, 1420kc-211m

LUDINGTON—Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKBZ, 1500kc-200m.

Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WDGY, 1180kc-254m.

Mississippi

VICKSBURG—Saturdays, 11:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WQBC, 1360kc-200m.

Missouri

CAPE GIRARDEAU—Monday, Dec. 25, 4:30-5:00 p. m.; Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 27 and 28, 9:00-9:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station KFVS, 1210kc-248m.

Nebraska

LINCOLN and OMAHA—Mondays and Wednesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFAB, 770kc-250m.

Ohio

CINCINNATI — Alternate Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKRC, 550kc-545m.

CLEVELAND—Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15-9:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WHK, 1390kc-216m.

COLUMBUS—Alternate Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WAIU, 640kc-469m.

TOLEDO—Alternate Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WSPD, 1340kc-224m.

Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY and TULSA—Second and fourth Sundays of each month 3:00-3:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WKY,900kc-333m. Oklahoma City, and KVOO, 1140kc-263m, Tulsa.

South Dakota

HURON—Fridays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station KGDY, 1340kc-224m.

PIERRE — Wednesdays, 2:00-2:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station KGFX, 560kc-476m.

Texas

AUSTIN—Sundays, 10:15-10:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station KNOW ,1500kc-200m.

DALLAS—Sundays, 6:15-6:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WRR, 1280kc-234m.

FORT WORTH — Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFJZ, 1370kc-219m.

SAN ANGELO—First and third Wednesdays, 12:32-12:47 p. m., C. S. T., Station KGKL, 1370kc-219m.

Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE—Daily except Sunday, 7:00-7:15 a. m., C. S. T. Station WTMJ, 620kc-484m.

POYNETTE—Tuesdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WIBU, 1210kc-248m.

STEVENS POINT—Wed., Dec. 20, 8:45-9:00 a. m., Sat., Dec. 23, 2:15-2:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WLBL, 900kc-333m.

Mountain States

Colorado

DENVER—Fridays, 10:00-10:15 p. m., M. S. T., Station KLZ, 560kc-535m.

PUEBLO—Sundays, 3:30-4:00 p. m., M. S. T., Station KOHF, 1320kc-227m.

Far Western States

California

LONG BEACH—Daily except Sundays and Wednesdays, 8:45-8:59 p. m., P. S. T.; Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m.; Wednesdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., Station KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sundays, 5:00-5:15 p. m., P. S. T., Station KFAC 1300kc-213m.

LOS ANGELES—In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperating with the Church Federation of Los Angeles, on the eighth, eighteenth, and twenty-eighth of each month, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., except when period falls on Sunday, 9:00-9:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KFI, 640kc-469m.

SAN DIEGO—In "Good Cheer Hour," coöperating with the Ministerial Association of San Diego County, last Saturday of each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KFSD, 600kc-500m.

SAN FRANCISCO—Daily except Sunday, 7:45-8:00 a. m., Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., P. S. T., Station KYA, 1230kc-244m.

SANTA BARBARA—In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperating with the Y. M. C. A. Thursdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., P. S. T., Station KBD, 1500kc-200m.

Nevada

RENO—First and third Fridays of each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KOH, 1380kc-217m.

Territories

Hawaii

HONOLULU — Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., Thursdays, 11:30-11:45 a. m., Hawaiian time, Station KGBM, 1320kc-227m.

Canadian

British Columbia

CHILLIWACK—Sundays, 8:45-9:00 p. m., P. S. T., Station CHWK, 780kc-384m.

VANCOUVER—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., Station CJOR, 600kc-500m.

Ontario

HAMILTON—Mondays and Fridays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station CKOC, 1120kc-268m.

TORONTO—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station CFRB, 690kc-435m.

Foreign

New Zealand

AUCKLAND—Last Tuesday evening of each month, 8:40 p. m., local time, Station 1ZR, 1090kc-275m

These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

Theaters

Beatrice Herford

If there were any militant feminists among the audience at the Repertory Theater last evening they must have been not a little discomfited. In an age of feminine efficiency here comes Miss Beatrice Herford to remind the world that there are still pleasantly loquacious elderly ladies who lose their way in museums and can't understand a train time-table—and persist in remaining lovable just the same.

Miss Herford's long absence from the stage has not dimmed her art. There is the same artistic economy of phrase and gesture which seizes a characterization so deftly that an audience rocks with laughter or chuckles quietly at a foible that strikes good-naturedly home. Quite obviously yesterday evening's audience was composed largely of old and loyal friends of the days when the appearances of Miss Herford in Boston were an event in the city's social and entertainment season. They welcomed the familiar monologues and keenly appreciated the new ones. Perhaps one might have wished a wider variety in the presentations, but there is little to carp at in a group that contained such uproariously funny sketches as the "Girl in the Five-and-Ten-Cent Store" and the one about the absent-minded newspaper man who bathed the neighbor's children instead of his own. And the monologue entitled, "An English Lady Packing," is the sort of thing that, if you wake up in the middle of the night, you will find yourself laughing about.

W. R. M.

Voters Demand Town Cut Tax or Dissolve

SAVOY, Mass., Dec. 18 (AP)—The town of Savoy may go out of existence if a petition being circulated here is taken seriously. The petition, signed so far by 46 taxpayers and voters, asks Gov. Joseph B. Ely to aid in reducing the tax rate 50 per cent, or else to take the town's charter away and divide the township among the adjoining towns.

The tax rate this year is $52 a thousand. In 1932 the rate was $39 and in 1931 it was $50.

Lack of Funds Gives Children Long Vacation

POULTNEY, Vt., Dec. 18 (AP)—Lack of funds caused the closing of Poultney schools for the holiday a week earlier than usual and it was said they may not open for the remainder of the school year.

All teachers had been paid to date, but officials said if uncollected taxes were not paid soon there would be no funds with which to continue.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

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A Real Christmas Store With a Real Christmas Spirit
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PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra
Tel. Gutenberg 42-71

BERLIN
59A Unter den Linden
Tel. A2 Flora 0178

FLORENCE
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Local Classified
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LLANDUDNO, Craig-y-don—Freehold house, 2 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms; in good condition throughout; electric light. Apply M188 CJ30, Styran, Inglenook, Ruxley, Claygate, Surrey.

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We collect from all parts of London.

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RIGAULT ROAD, FULHAM, S. W.
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Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
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British and Foreign Patents, Trade Marks and Designs.

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ATTRACTIVE CHILDREN will be photographed gratis by ARTIST for his EXHIBITION Abercorn 3175, 3b Warwick Ave., London, W. 2.

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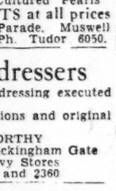

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Daily Features

Pict-O-Grams

1
What is the lightest known metal?
2
How would you account for the location of a window in this central position?
3
Who was François Marie Arouet?

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Answers Appear Elsewhere in the Page

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

200

After laying in the trenches all night said the soldier the daybreak found us scarcely unable to make the assault but having steeled ourselves to the task the terrefied enemy flew in disordered retreat to the rear

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

In Lighter Vein

The Kitchen

A kitchen is a space inclosed by four walls, one of which is scorched. It is four tea towels on a rack and all of them damp. It is a patent can opener attached to the wall that won't work because somebody has done something to it.

It is a china closet with a door that won't stay shut. It is a drawer in which are to be found a cookbook, three candle ends, seven clothespins, parts of a meat grinder, an apple corer and an instrument for cutting potatoes up into all sorts of fancy shapes that somebody saw demonstrated at a department store but that nobody has learned how to use.

It is a big tin box marked plainly "Flour" with two loaves of bread in it, and a smaller box marked plainly "Bread" with cake in it, and a smaller box still marked plainly "Sugar" with a bar of chocolate in it. It is a kitchen table with an oilcloth cover with gashes where the bread has been cut and a drawer that comes out more suddenly than you expect and spills knives, forks, spoons, and other miscellaneous paraphernalia all over the floor.

It is a window shade that comes all the way down when you pull it, a garbage pail that must be what is attracting the flies; potato peel, several grains of canned corn, and a strip of an outside leaf of lettuce.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Steady Chewer

A little girl visiting her uncle on the farm was watching a cow chewing her cud.

"Pretty fine cow, that," said her uncle as he came by.

"Yes," said the little girl, "but doesn't it cost a lot to keep her in chewing gum?" — *Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Too Generous

There was a young man of Japan
Whose limericks never would scan.
When told this was so
He replied, "Yes, I know,
But I want all the words in the last
line that I possibly can."

Not a Yacht

Told to study a Persian poet, the schoolboy got rather mixed over the title of the book he had to buy. Going into a shop he asked for "The Scarlet Boat."

After questioning, the shop assistant found that the book wanted was "The Rubaiyat."

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Generous Tall Man

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of the delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

THERE is a man, if he be indeed a man and not a Merry Sprite, who rideth in all Pullman Cars. And just as the Passengers are retiring, and have taken off their Shoes, and Sit for a moment behind their curtains, doing their last pieces of disrobing, and with their Stockinged Feet in the aisle, he walketh down the aisle with Heavy Boots, and setteth his foot on every toe in sight. This man I have never seen, but I have often heard his tramp, and he never yet hath gotten me. For I keep my shoes on until I have removed all of my clothing which I am accustomed to remove in publick, and I never set an unshod foot in the aisle unless I am there to watch it.

Now there was a night when I was preparing to retire, and I sat in my berth with my shod feet in the aisle, and having already removed my Coat and my Waistcoat, I removed also my Collar and Cravat. And then I faced the aisle and removed by Shoes, and stood up and turned to adjust my curtains before I disappeared. And I found myself standing face to face with the man in the berth over against mine own. And he had gotten just as far along as I had. And I had to look up to him. For he was, as I judge, six feet and an inch more in his stockings. And he was a fine, clean, erect specimen of a man.

And I said, It will give thee some trouble disposing of the whole length of thyself in a Pullman Berth.

And he smiled a pleasant smile, and said, They Don't make them quite long enough for us, do they?

Now I lack an inch of being Six Feet.

And I went to bed with a very pleasant feeling. For he had said For Us.

He did not patronize me, saying. Thou thyself art a tall man, almost as tall as I.

For he knew that I was just as good a judge as he of the two inches between his stature and mine own. He only said, For Us.

And it pleased me that he counted me as belonging in his Class.

For no man hath any inches to spare. And I am glad of all my stature. But I am not Six Feet and an inch, but Six Feet lacking an inch.

Now I thought much of this Tall Man, and I said, A man as tall as he can afford to be generous. It miniseth not his stature to say For Us. He knoweth and all men know how tall he is, and he needeth no Artifice or Advertisement or Pretense to make him Tall. And he is all the Taller for not being Arrogant about it.

And he said, For Us.

And I prayed unto my God, and said, Oh, my God, if ever I should rise above any of the humblest of my fellow men, so that I seem to be Taller than they in such Honour and Esteem and Recognition as the world can give, enable me, I pray Thee, always to think and say, For Us.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

This afternoon I heard a familiar voice say-"Where's Snubs? I've got a Christmas present for him"—
And up I jumped to investigate—
"See what the grocery boy brought you," exclaimed Sarah when I arrived in the kitchen—
It was a nice big juicy bone—
Now how did the grocery boy find out that I liked to receive Christmas packages- that's what I'd like to know!

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Christmas Cards

ONE year, several weeks before Christmas, I answered an advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor which stated that a lady had Christmas cards for sale, unpainted, to be colored by hand. I sent for a box of 12 and colored them, using plain water colors. I then showed the samples to acquaintances and got orders for 45 dozen. This brought me a nice income and the work was interesting.

Mrs. J. W. H.

Woman's Exchange

AN ENTERPRISING young woman has opened a woman's exchange here. Each participant who makes things to sell pays a small fee, and allows a commission on everything sold. The business is thriving, not only for the one who manages it, but for those who send things in.

Miss H. J.

Pict-O-Gram Answers

1. Lithium.
2. It marks the landing of a winding stairway.
3. This was the real name of the eighteenth century philosopher, poet and historian, Voltaire.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

NO PLEASURE *is comparable to the standing upon the vantage ground of truth.*—BACON.

State Flowers No. 11

Courtesy of Photo Flowers to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

California: Golden Poppy

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

CALIFORNIA'S favorite bloom, the choice of its Legislature in 1903 for the official state flower, is the golden poppy. Yellow, to deep bronze red, it paints the mesas and plains, gayly blankets the hills, and gives a fiery base for the mountains. From early February until late May it blooms in great profusion, though a few blossoms can be found in the valleys almost any time.

California Indians in the Sacramento Valley used the poppy's leaves as a vegetable, preparing them as we prepare spinach. Spanish settlers learned from the southern tribes the secret of dressing the hair with the poppy's oil, and today it is extensively used in the arts.

Dr. Johann Eschscholtz, surgeon on the Rurick, sailed on a voyage of exploration and discovery under the patronage of Count Romanzoff of Russia in 1815 to 1818 The naturalist on the expedition was Louis de Chamisso, who was the first to describe this golden poppy. He named it *Eschscholtzia Californica*, in honor of his friend and the region in which it was found.

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Uncle Sam, Printer

Twenty-eight million yards of sewing thread and 12,000,000 yards of stitching wire are used annually by Uncle Sam's Printing Department.

Halley's Expedition

The first antarctic exploration was made by Halley in 1700. He reached a point approximately 52 degrees south latitude.

Today's Typ-O-Graph

"Drawn" on the Typewriter by Miss May L. Meader, Pawtucket, R. I., for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Christmas poem (M. D. L.)—The correspondent writes:

In the Dec. 11 Monitor, on the Feature page under Notes and Queries, I read that Mrs. A. V. would like to have a Christmas carol written by my brother, Robert Davis, and set to music for the children of his Sunday school at the Brick Church in New York, about 1909. I am inclosing it:

The Friendly Beasts

By ROBERT DAVIS

1

Jesus our brother, strong and good,
Was humbly born in a stable rude,
And the friendly beasts around Him stood.

2

I, said the donkey, shaggy and brown,
I carried His mother up hill and down.
I carried her safely to Bethlehem town.

3

I, said the cow, all white and red,
I gave Him my manger for his bed.
I gave Him my hay to pillow His head.

4

I, said the sheep with curly horn,
I gave Him my wool for His blanket warm.
He wore my coat on Christmas morn.

5

I, said the camel, yellow and black,
Over the desert, upon my back,
I brought Him a gift in the wise man's pack.

6

I, said the dove, from my rafter high,
Cooed Him to sleep that he should not cry,
We cooed Him to sleep, my mate and I.

7

And every beast, by some good spell,
In the stable dark, was glad to tell
Of the gift He gave Immanuel.

In singing—
At end of each verse, repeat first line. After last verse repeat last line.

[This was written about 1909, and dedicated to a little boy, William Davis Lee.]

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone).

From the Unitarian pulpit to the Brook Farm Experiment, and from this to literary and journalistic work in New York, where, in 1849, he succeeded Margaret Fuller as literary editor of Horace Greely's Tribune: this is the record of George Ripley, Harvard graduate, and American scholar and critic.

James Bayard Taylor, American writer of essays, verse, fiction, translations, criticisms, and books of travel, and one-time Minister to Berlin, became assistant editor and part owner of the New York Tribune in 1849.

Charles A. Dana left the managing editorship of the New York Tribune in 1863 to become Lincoln's Assistant Secretary of War.

Thirty-eight paid correspondents and 10 associate editors, in addition to the managing editor and editor, comprised the staff of Greeley's Tribune in 1854—a brilliant group of writers.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Brotherly Kindness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

IN AN apartment house where the tenants were very congenial and friendly, there lived a family which was avoided because of the radical views and utterances of the husband—especially his antireligious attitude.

When Mrs. C—— moved to this apartment house, she found herself sharing in the general feeling of prejudice toward the members of this family, and avoided them whenever possible.

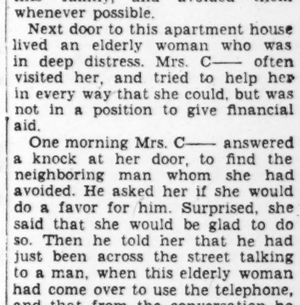
Next door to this apartment house lived an elderly woman who was in deep distress. Mrs. C—— often visited her, and tried to help her in every way that she could, but was not in a position to give financial aid.

One morning Mrs. C—— answered a knock at her door, to find the neighboring man whom she had avoided. He asked her if she would do a favor for him. Surprised, she said that she would be glad to do so. Then he told her that he had just been across the street talking to a man, when this elderly woman had come over to use the telephone, and that from the conversation he gathered that she was in very great want; in fact, did not have any money to buy food for that day. He handed Mrs. C—— a two-dollar bill, and asked if she would give this to the woman for him, as he had seen her calling at the house many times. He said, however, that he did not want the woman to know who had given it, and he did not want anyone else to know that he had done it.

Mrs. C—— demurred, saying that the woman would give her credit for it; but the man insisted, saying that Mrs. C—— should tell the woman it was given by someone who wanted to help whenever he could, and that he was sorry it could not be more.

Very humbly, Mrs. C—— delivered the gift, which was gratefully received by the elderly woman, who said she did not know what she would have done without it. When Mrs. C—— was asked who had given it, she could honestly reply that it was given by a true Christian."

Junior Cross-Word No. 57



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Owing.
3—Pastry.
4—Chart.
7—Nocturnal mammal allied to monkeys.
9—Bustle.
11—Wading bird.
13—Premium (ab.).
15—Tantalum (ab.).
16—Musical sounds.
19—Kindled.
21—Essential.
23—Unit.
24—One of an indefinite number.
25—Measure of length.

Down

1—Wilmington is largest city in this State (ab.).
2—Ant.
3—Small cushion.
5—Pertaining to the ear.
6—For the affirmative side.
8—Exclamation denoting inquiry.
9—Cape in northeastern Massachusetts.
10—An eye.
12—Negative.
14—Poetical measure.
17—Eggs.
18—Plata River is on this continent (ab.).
20—Evergreen climbing plant.
22—Young man.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

Restaurants

MANCHESTER, N. H.

STOP AT THE Y. W. C. A.
72 CONCORD STREET
CAFETERIA for Men and Women
Open daily except Sundays 11 a. m. to 2 p. m., also 5 to 7 p. m.
Home-cooked Food Combination Special

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

LET 'EM EAT CAKE
A SEQUEL TO "OF THEE I SING"
WILLIAM GAXTON LOIS MORAN VICTOR MOORE
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45 St. Mats. Wed., Sat.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
MAXWELL ANDERSON'S new play
MARY OF SCOTLAND
with HELEN HAYES, PHILIP MERIVALE
HELEN MENKEN
ALVIN THEA., 52d St., West of Broadway
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thursday and Saturday, 2:30.
Extra features Christmas and New Year's Day.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEATRE, 52 St. W. of B'y. Evgs. 8:30, Matinees THUR. and SAT. 2:30.
Extra Matinee Christmas and New Year's Day.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

The Gold Standard of Integrity

AS THE controversy over the fiscal policy of the United States rages, dividing the nation's economists into two divergent groups, one fact emerges with startling clarity, namely, that what is needed is not so much a standard based on any given quantity of yellow metal, but a standard of financial integrity.

Last March, at the same time that the Administration placed an embargo on gold, the nation was in the throes of a senatorial investigation into the financial practices of men who were numbered among the greatest of the country's financiers. No man would dare deny that the results of these investigations shook the nation's confidence far more than dereliction of a metal base.

The lack of the true gold standard, the standard of integrity and character, caused more tremors than any restriction in the flow of mined gold. These investigations brought forth the fact that the dealings of these men had been governed by considerations of mere legality. The moral and ethical were disregarded. In other words, even in those far-distant days of the boom years, the true gold standard of the nation was being jettisoned by men who would have screamed their protests at any suggestion that the yellow metal base be deserted.

Today, after the gold standard has been abandoned, there are some who are too ready to take advantage of the sympathy that has grown up for debtors. Though an occasion for leniency exists, this is no justification for an attempt by some who could pay to escape obligations entirely.

There are economists who declare that gold is not a true standard for the financial system. These men say that currency should be issued against the national resources, against the natural abundance that is evident all about us. Let us grant the assumption that such a standard could be set up. Base it on the purely material wealth, the empire of wheat, the mines, the oil wells, the huge industrial machine. Yet without integrity, what have we? Have we not a house without foundation? A dwelling built upon sand?

Economists of another school declare the world must return to the gold standard, that there has been no failure of that standard but only a failure to use it correctly. They argue that gold is better than any substitute, that it can no longer be expected to operate automatically, but can be intelligently managed to serve its traditional purpose. But again, what have we, unless we have honesty?

It is doubtful if there is in the world today—in the face of the tremendous tide of change that is sweeping the nations—a man bold enough to attempt to prophesy what the monetary policy of any nation will be a decade hence. But the veriest babe in financial matters knows that the financial house, regardless of its structure, must still be erected upon the rock of integrity; that the gold underlying whatever policy exists must be character

The need that cries from the housetops today is for financial integrity—a character standard to support, not only the currency, but the whole economic and social structure of the nation and the world. In America one or the other of contending groups will win its case and a definite policy be decided upon. But whatever the decision, the one standard will remain—integrity.

Utility Fight in Cuba

THE duel between American-controlled public utility companies in Cuba and the provisional government must be viewed from a dual standpoint. In one sense all the conditions surrounding this struggle are abnormal, but in another this is merely the Cuban phase of a more general problem and one which has been acute in the United States. The first circumstance complicates the second and both are made more complex by the international factors involved. If the Cuban Government were seeking to lower the rates charged by and to impose other conditions on a purely Cuban concern, the matter might be dismissed as a domestic problem of no special outside interest.

Probably some of the most substantial investments made by Americans in Cuba would not have been made if the Platt Amendment and the Cuban-American Treaty had not implied guarantees of safety absent in other areas rich in investment possibilities. But because of these treaty relationships the American Government appears to have responsibilities in a matter which may bring things to a head in Cuba.

Normally one would say that the investor abroad should be prepared to swallow manfully all the losses involved in his foreign enterprise. He goes into it with the expectation of reaping higher profits than he would at home, he knows the dangers are greater but he is willing to take his chances and is gleeful when high profits materialize. It might be granted, too, that if the local courts break down and his losses derive from maladministered justice or from policies and events clearly confiscatory and uncivilized, he might appeal to his diplomatic representatives for a protest from his home government.

Assuming that the American-controlled electric companies under fire in Cuba made their investments partly believing that the Platt Amendment would protect them, and assuming that they have a just grievance against the Grau Government, how can they appeal for protection against the decrees of a government which their own government does not recognize? It is quite possible that the present situation might not have arisen or become so acute if recognition had been granted to the present Cuban régime. If American investors in Cuba have fought recognition, they will perhaps see now that they have cut from under their feet the very instrumentality which might best serve them now.

A Sobering Prospect

ONE of the encouraging phases of the post-repeal liquor situation is the way in which some newspapers, like individuals, are recognizing and rising to the responsibility that goes with having contributed to the ending of national prohibition. The number is not so large as one could wish, yet it is, nevertheless, a good omen.

One such group is the Scripps-Howard chain of twenty-five newspapers, headed by the New York World-Telegram and including the Cleveland Press, Pittsburgh Press, Memphis Press-Scimitar, Rocky Mountain News and San Francisco News. These papers campaigned vigorously against the Eighteenth Amendment. A month or so ago, however, the World-Telegram and others of the group carried an editorial under the heading "Make It Smart to Be Legal," and urged this as a national slogan to support regulation of the liquor traffic against the wiles of the bootlegger.

Now, however, the Scripps-Howard papers have become alarmed at the altitude of post-prohibition liquor prices and their prospective effect on the difficulty of outlawing illicit supplies. An editorial appearing in the World-Telegram and other papers of the chain concludes with these ringing paragraphs:

> The liquor industry by its abuses brought prohibition on the country. Hasn't it learned its lesson yet?
>
> Let the liquor industry not make the mistake of supposing that it is the only alternative to prohibition, and that since the voters are through with national prohibition the liquor industry is therefore free to do what it pleases.
>
> There is an alternative. That is abolition of the private liquor industry and creation of an absolute federal-state monopoly.
>
> The tremendous vote for repeal was a vote to get rid of the illegal liquor racket and crime. If the legal industry, with which the voters have now replaced bootlegging, foolishly profiteers to the point of reviving bootlegging, the public soon will demand that government take over the industry.

Such a declaration from such a source is highly significant.

Repudiation by Any Other Name

ARE the war debts dead? Judging by the attention, or lack of attention, the December 15 payments, or lack of payments, have received, it would seem so. Of $152,952,637 due, $8,898,123, or about 5 cents on the dollar, was collected. France, Poland, Estonia and Belgium didn't send a sou. Great Britain and several others reduced even the modest token payments of June 15. And there is every indication that this kind of "revision" will proceed rapidly toward complete extinction of the debts.

Any purpose to make adjustments seems to be extinct already. A year ago, France talked about "suspension" of payments, and in June London was planning negotiations with Washington. Since then France has ceased to euphemize default and Britain has negotiated without result. In America there seems to have been a default of opinion, indeed, of public interest. Perhaps when Congress meets there may be some attempt to revive the old make-them-pay chorus. But on the whole the United States is drifting into "cancellation" with hardly a ripple of protest.

Cancellation may not seem the correct word, because the remission appears involuntary. Yet it is in large measure the result of American policy. The attempt to collect in full was neither wise nor just, and for some years has been palpably impossible. Yet it became a political creed in the United States. It refused to recognize either the economic difficulties of transfer or the unpersuaded public opinion of the debtors.

On the other side the debtors have been much too ready to convince themselves that the debts were neither just nor payable. There has been too much emphasis on the "impossibility" of making transfers and too little attention to possibilities. Again, it was far easier to say that they would cancel their own claims as creditors if the United States would in turn remit their debts than it was to remember that the United States had no creditors from whom it could ask release—except its own taxpayers.

There was little intelligent effort on either side to reach an adjustment. Endeavors that should have centered on diplomatic negotiation exploded dangerously in public debate. And the arguments, even when not intended for home consumption, were far more effective in hardening opinion at home than in winning concessions abroad. Neither side seemed willing to explore ways for overcoming the transfer hurdle. Debtors ignored the possibilities of paying in raw materials from undeveloped regions over a long period or by buying up American securities held by their own nationals. And Americans continued to go on the assumption that they had a mortgage on so much gold which they could foreclose at any time, and took no account of the fact that by raising a tariff barrier against the debtors' goods they were virtually refusing payment.

The result can be satisfactory to neither debtor nor creditors. Opportunities for adjustments which at one time would have made both sides appear generous have been lost. Today Uncle Sam has acquired the reputation of a hard creditor, while from the western side of the Atlantic many a former ally looks like a slippery debtor.

In the circumstances it may be well not to play up the defaults—partial or entire—of December 15, but defaults they remain. About the only compensation offered by the whole war debt debacle is the possibility that it will have taught everyone concerned how not to treat such matters. If the nations could learn from it that statesmanship must take the place of drifting, the price would not be too high.

America's Pastoral Pageant

AMERICAN agriculture has recently concluded its annual Pageant of Progress. It was, as always, a remarkable show, too large for the eye of a single spectator, but viewed, during the several months required for its complete presentation, by an audience that asked no numerical odds of the more than 20,000,000 who clicked the turnstiles at Chicago's Century of Progress exposition.

From midsummer to mid-November this "greatest show of earth" was in progress throughout the land, beginning, as is its custom, in hundreds of small "county fairs" where neighbors vied with each other for local honors, and terminating with the huge livestock shows at Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City, Los Angeles and other of the larger cities, where the aristocrats of the farmyard competed for the biggest and bluest ribbons.

In its entirety, this pageant presented what has been accomplished on the farms of America during a year of adversity. Little of this adversity was reflected, however, in the livestock, poultry or products of orchard, garden and field, or in the crowds which viewed them. At the smaller exhibits, shelves of kitchen-canned meats, vegetables and fruits, plump loaves of bread and sweet-coated cakes were ample evidence that the farm wife still has her chin up, while racks of dainty garments testified that the daughter of the land still retains her city sister's penchant for pretty clothes and has the knack of making them. And as for Junior, he was able to make Father extend himself when it came to getting his pig or yearling into show-ring form.

These fairs give encouraging evidence that the lowering of the prices he received for his products has not tempted the farmer to "let down" in his efforts to produce the best. If, as has been said, he has his back to the wall, his Pageant of Progress proved that he has not made of this position an excuse for resting from his efforts.

Halfway to Freedom

EIGHT and a half months elapsed between submission of the repeal amendment to the states and its ratification. More than eight and a half years have elapsed since the proposed child labor amendment was submitted to the states for ratification.

The breaking of speed records in the one case and the years of delay in the other raise the question of which is more important to the American people—liquor or children.

There is no good in lamenting now the delay that has occurred on the child labor amendment. The important thing is that its ratification by the remaining states shall proceed more promptly from now on. There is some basis for hope of such a happy result.

For eight years ratification of the child labor amendment made but little progress. Until last January only six states had approved it and twenty-four had rejected it. But this summer and fall have brought a new impetus to the movement for reconsideration and ratification. Minnesota, which approved the amendment on December 14, is the latest State to ratify. Her action brought the number of approving states up to eighteen—just half of the thirty-six required to make the amendment effective.

Special sessions of legislatures at which the question will be considered are now in progress in Pennsylvania, Wyoming and Missouri, and a special session is planned in Maine. Massachusetts will consider the question this winter. The legislatures of eight states in which the amendment has not been ratified will meet this winter. A favorable outcome is not looked for in all of them, but the amendment is being considered and encouraging progress made toward final ratification.

Meanwhile, restrictions on the exploitation of children at premature toil have been tightened up not only through state legislation in many states but in the nation as a whole through the provisions of the National Recovery Act and codes adopted thereunder. However, the ban on child labor under the National Recovery Act, to whatever extent such ban actually becomes effective, is only temporary at best—for a two-year period. Therefore, the ratification of the federal amendment becomes more important and urgent. Every consideration of humanity, justice to children and promotion of the recovery program dictates that this amendment should be ratified before the expiration of the recovery statute.

There never was a more favorable opportunity for the forces of public opinion, conviction and action to rally to the support of the long-sought amendment which would forever strike the shackles from child laborers in the United States.

Editorial Notes

No doubt the average Californian, on reading that the hollow aluminum steering wheel heated by the motor's exhaust was invented by a resident of his State, will be inclined to comment that this is one invention of which necessity is not the mother.

The decision of Secretary Swanson that, despite repeal, the ban on liquor aboard warships, effective since 1862, shall not be lifted, adds support to an old theory that ships are best sailed upon water.

The fact that the original manuscript of the "Star-Spangled Banner" is still extant at Baltimore should place it well in the running in any contest to determine the longest-held American musical notes.

One criticism about currency seems to be that it isn't current enough.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Presidential Pace—From Bank to Saloon—Freedom of the Press

A LETTER from a friend in Washington sets up a new standard for the daily demeanor of Presidents. He referred to the recent dinner of the Gridiron Club with the comment, "F. D. R. is a bad Gridiron guest. Hoover was splendid because he had something to unbend. Franklin is always unbent."

The forum presented by the Gridiron Club is supposed to witness Presidents freed from all necessities for poise or restraint and appearing as their true selves. "Reporters are never present," runs the ritual, although the news of what is said usually spreads about as quickly and as widely as though the usual battery of correspondents was actively on the job. Many years ago the earlier Mr. Roosevelt and Senator Foraker engaged in a hot battle over the President's harsh discipline of three companies of Negro soldiers down in Texas, and it was a sleepy newspaper that did not have the news next day, while every contemporaneous history has it in great detail.

But do the presidential guests appear in their most characteristic attitudes? I doubt it. President Coolidge, like President Hoover, strove manfully to unbend and the spectacle usually was rather pathetic. Perhaps President Roosevelt will adopt the other course and assume a ponderous dignity alien to his nature. The fact is that no guest of honor, whether at a Gridiron dinner or other function, is wholly himself. He is oppressed by thought of his impending speech. He assumes the pose which he thinks his hapless condition demands.

Often I regret that this column cannot be illustrated, for a picture so frequently emphasizes a point which calm, dispassionate type leaves vague and unconvincing. For example, some newspapers the other day carried a large picture of a new barroom—they called it a buffet, but it smells as ill under either name—in Chicago which occupies the stately room once utilized by one of the banks presided over by Charles G. Dawes. It is quite suggestive in style. The counter at which people once deposited money now shields white-coated barkeepers, and where small writing tables once filled vacant spaces are now small drinking tables, each one occupied by a busy throng of earnest drinkers.

Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. Some 14 years ago enemies of the liquor traffic used to exult in photographs showing groggeries and dives turned into places of honest, useful business. The people who prefer to see banks turned into saloons, of course, are entitled to their innings now.

Just across the way from the window at which I am writing is a Christian Science reading room. It occupies part of a building which years ago was the home of a huge saloon. The day the reading room was opened a veteran "cop" who had been on that beat for years came in and looked around with wonder. "I never thought I'd see this," he exclaimed as he took in the quiet and scholarly atmosphere of the place. "Sure, many's the night I had to come here and pull fellows out, knocking their heads together, and using me billy. And now it is a reading room!"

Somehow such a transition from a saloon seems rather more desirable than the reverse process. But the people are getting just what they asked for.

* * *

The American Civil Liberties Union has been inquiring into menaces to the freedom of the press, being moved thereto by the newspaper protests against the NRA code for government of publishers. Its conclusion expressed in a letter to the President is that freedom of the press depends "not upon legislative enactments but upon the ability of the press to fight for its own rights."

This, I think, is undeniable, yet sometimes it may be as well to do that fighting before a subtle assault on freedom shall have been crystallized into a statute. But I think an indefensible phrase in the Union's letter is the assertion that "where freedom of the press has been attacked in recent years, as in the case of certain radical papers, or little papers without influence, it has been due to the failure of the powerful and influential papers to come to their aid." The present activities of Col. R. R. McCormick, of the Chicago Tribune, in defense of a free press ought to be a sufficient answer to this assertion.

Moreover, the American Society of Newspaper Editors, made up mainly of the editors of the stronger papers, has repeatedly undertaken to inquire into and defend weaker papers menaced by attacks upon journalistic freedom. The society has never shirked its duty in the matter, but one of its directors remarked to me rather mournfully, "Queer, isn't it, that all these fellows whose independence we have to defend are such exceedingly unsavory characters. It's hard to hold your nose and fight at the same time."

Saying "No" His Daily Job

A FORMER secretary at the White House, asked what he considered the chief requirement for usefulness to the President, replied: "Fifty synonyms for the word 'no.'"

"No" is the right answer to perhaps 99 per cent of the requests which pour into the White House. "No" is a necessary word, but it also is important to know when to say "yes."

The tremendous job of Federal Relief Administrator, now held by Harry L. Hopkins of New York, also requires a "no" man rather than a "yes" man. Hopkins fills the bill as "no" man. He can say "no" without resorting to synonyms.

Few young men have carried as heavy responsibility in the Federal Government. And now to his duties as Relief Administrator has been added the direction of the Civil Works Administration, set up to provide jobs for needy unemployed from federal funds.

Mr. Hopkins grew up in Iowa and was graduated from Grinnell College. He became a social worker in New York City, holding various minor positions while working himself up to the directorship of the important New York Tuberculosis and Public Health Association. From there, Franklin D. Roosevelt, then Governor of New York, drafted him to become director of the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration of New York State. This was one of the first state departments created to administer public emergency relief on a state-wide basis. Subsequently, Mr. Hopkins became chairman of the administration. After Mr. Roosevelt's election as President, it was regarded as a foregone conclusion that Mr. Hopkins would follow his chief to Washington and take charge of the Federal Relief Administration, as he soon did.

There is nothing of bluster and barracks vocabulary about Hopkins. He is slight of build and looks almost boyish. He has kindly blue eyes, an engaging smile, and disarming frankness. But he can say "no" so clearly, definitely and finally that any governor, politician, relief administrator or delegation from any state seeking a federal subsidy without complying with the fixed conditions can understand him.

The program of federal aid to unemployment is based on coöperation with the various states. Each state must do its share toward carrying its own relief burdens as a prerequisite to getting federal assistance. Perhaps half of Mr. Hopkins's time since he went to Washington has been spent in telling state and local representatives that they cannot get federal help until they show a disposition to help themselves. The Federal Treasury is not big enough, nor could it be made big enough to assume the whole burden, he explains. It makes no difference who heads a delegation asking Hopkins to make exceptions. Even Newton D. Baker was one who heard a Hopkins "no."

But, of course, even Hopkins cannot always say "no." What is the answer when a state's finances and credit are in such shape that it cannot do its share of caring for its own needy? In such cases Hopkins finds ample scope for all his powers in helping to work out some feasible plan to prevent people from going cold and hungry, regardless of the condition of the State Treasury.

The job of knowing when to say "no," when to say "let's see what we can work out," and when to say "yes," in the most critical relief situation which the country has ever faced, is one of the most difficult in Washington.

In addition to being a "no" man, Hopkins can say as quickly, if the necessity arises, "I don't know—I'll have to find out." And recently, when in New York to make a speech, he smilingly began, "I haven't any speech. I had a good one, but the President tore it up at ten o'clock this morning. The situation has changed. So let's get down to brass tacks and see what we ought to do now."

G. A. H.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Seek Ye First the Kingdom of God

WE CANNOT escape a query that continually comes to mind, whether after all we are not approaching the whole problem of world recovery from the wrong end. What we are after, first of all, is the return of prosperity. Among farmers, bankers, industrial magnates, labor leaders, educators, common citizens, thousands are watching the commodity index and kindred statistics, to see whether prosperity is "just around the corner." . . .

Shall we never learn the lesson, "Seek ye first the kingdom . . . and all these things shall be added unto you!" "Establish justice, punish the oppressor, judge the widow and the fatherless, and then come and let us reason together, saith the Lord." The moral and spiritual ideals are primary, not secondary. They furnish the dynamic of the social order. . . .

We cannot lift ourselves by our bootstraps, we cannot strong-arm prosperity. But we can preach righteousness and brotherhood in season and out of season, taking care first to practice it ourselves. We can enthrone the spirit above the flesh. When that day comes, full measure, pressed down, shaken together and running over, will be poured out for us.—*Minneapolis* (Minn.) *Journal.*

One Needless Problem

IF REVISION of present exclusion regulations meant opening the gates to a flood of Oriental immigration, the resolution by a patriotic organization against such revision would have unanimous support, particularly in California. But this is not the case, and much of the opposition to revision arises from misunderstanding of the facts.

The 185 Japanese and 105 Chinese eligible annually under the quota system applied to other nations surely would be no racial menace, and probably would be fewer than those who now enter surreptitiously. The United States would be in a position to call for official coöperation to prevent evasion of the agreement, particularly in the case of Japan. And there would be removed a present cause of constant friction. . . .—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Highways Without Billboards

IT SEEMS almost too good to be true, yet a dispatch from Washington says that the Federal Government at last is going to do something about billboards.

Wherever possible, the Public Works Administration is going to see that roads constructed with federal money are built on 150-feet right-of-ways, so that trees and natural screening which exist may be kept and new screening may be planted where it does not exist. Driving along these roads of the future, our eyes will rest on cool, green foliage, scarlet dogwood, tall pines or eucalyptus and not someone's blaring bid for our money.

These wider right-of-ways will provide room for footpaths where pedestrians may walk in safety as well. Planted on either side, they will protect the road from soil erosion as well as sheltering it from heat and cold.

More fundamental reforms than this are issuing from Washington, but few which fill us with greater satisfaction.—*Helena* (Mont.) *Independent.*

Control of Munitions Manufacture

THE man-in-the-street is getting more and more anxious about the insidious influence of armament firms in this and other countries. He is not likely to be reassured by the speech delivered at Sheffield the other day by the president of the Board of Trade, stating that he hoped we would build up to the limit of the naval program, for the sake not only of Britain, but of Sheffield. What are we to do about it? Apart from training ourselves and all our acquaintances to be skeptical about all war and rearmament scare news, what can we do? Join in the increasing demand for the total suppression of the manufacture of munitions for private profit?

But we shall be laying ourselves open to the following retort from the Government: "What is an armament firm? You have not troubled to specify. Do you not see that what you demand amounts to the buying out and internationalizing of the chemical industry and most of the metallurgical industry of the world? You ask us to propose this at Geneva and dangerously delay the conference!"

But, fortunately, there is something they can and should do at once, and that is to urge the immediate adoption of a universal control by licenses—published without delay—of all munition transactions. Such a system has already been sketched out in a memorandum by the Secretary-General of the League, which concludes that a system of control, fairly closely modeled on the new control of the drug traffic, could be applied to the arms traffic. And Señor de Madariaga, not an inexpert or irresponsible person, has stated "the problem had been studied and it had been solved. . . . The only thing remaining to be done was to draft some comparatively short clauses, sign them and ratify them, and so inaugurate the system."—*Week End Review* (London).